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WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy with rain later. 12 (48 -54). Sunday, cooler with sunny spells. LONDON: Yesterday, showers with sunny spells. Temp. 9 - 13 (48 - 55); similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, fair with sunny spells. Temps. 18 - 17 (59 - 63) NEW YORK: Sunny, fair. Temps. 10 - 19 (50 - 66)

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 For
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	28 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	55 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	28 L.Fr.	Turkey	7 & 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

Gulf Region Held Most Explosive

U.S. Plans Force for Trouble Spots

By Drew Middleton

SHINGTON, April 20 — The United States is ear- g a force of 100,000 troops, ng 40,000 combat soldiers, in defense of U.S. interests sitive areas, according to d Pentagon sources.

ough the contingency plan- r the force covers all of the East and the northwestern it is the Gulf area from Iraq orth to Oman on the Arabi- in the south that is regarded Defense Department as po- y the most explosive region. partment also intends to car- joint contingency planning y nation that wishes to par-

Navy, Marine Corps and Air also are developing con- y plans for quick military n to situations in the strateg- important area. One such ency, the sources empha- would be interference in the oil shipments to the United and Western Europe.

Advantage Diminishes

ough it has been an article of ilitary faith that the United is better prepared than the Union to project power s, the sources maintained the last decade the advan- d dwindled.

e Middle East, it was point- the Russians have a geo- al advantage in proximity, capabilities for projecting have been shown in northern b-Saharan Africa and their intervene militarily has been strated repeatedly.

reason for preparing a force for quick intervention conviction among authorita- fense sources that long-dis- intervention by sea or air does not have impact upon threatened countries. The people in a threatened area, one source said, do not know that the air and sea power is there or available, although the Soviet Union would know through its satellite monitoring devices.

Pentagon planning is now concerned with defining the functions that each service might perform in an emergency. These functions would differ with the country involved.

In Saudi Arabia, for instance, the oil industry's security against hostile outside forces would be the primary concern. In Oman, the protection of the government against the large numbers of Palestinian guerrillas there could be the primary consideration.

The pace of planning has been forced, the sources said, by the collapse of Iran's military power. The Defense Department ordered a study of the forces that would be needed to safeguard U.S. interests.

Contingency planning is going on under the accepted strategic doctrine that the United States must be prepared to fight "half wars." The major war would be in defense of Western Europe against the Soviet Union; the term "half war" refers to intervention in the Gulf, the Middle East or the northwestern Pacific.

The Army, authoritative sources said, has the ability to deploy a force anywhere in those sensitive areas. The formations involved would include two divisions, one of them airborne, and one brigade.

A decade ago, the Army would have been content with sending a light corps, that is, one without heavy tanks and artillery or ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

Statue of Marcus Aurelius stands unscathed in front of Rome's bombed Palace of Senators.

New Delhi Rules Out An Atomic Weapon

By Robert Trumbull

NEW DELHI, April 20 (NYT)— India rejected today a demand in the Parliament that New Delhi manufacture an atomic bomb in view of reports that Pakistan is attempting to achieve a nuclear weapons capability.

Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram declared in the lower house that the Parliament had approved India's policy of eschewing nuclear weapons, "and there is no need to change it in panic."

The United States cut off most economic aid to Pakistan earlier this month under legislation forbidding such assistance to nations engaged in nuclear weapons research. The State Department said that evidence was found that the Islamabad government was attempting to obtain materials for building a plant to produce enriched uranium, the key ingredient in one type of nuclear weapon. Pakistan denied the charge.

Demonstrated Capacity

Authoritative U.S. sources in Islamabad said at the time of the aid cut that Washington had accepted Indian assurances that New Delhi had decided not to construct a nuclear weapon, although India demonstrated its capacity to do so by setting off a nuclear explosion in the Rajasthan desert almost five years ago.

Three members of the Indin China, India's other large neighbor.

Mr. Ram, replying to the motion in a written statement on behalf of the government, declared that nuclear weapons were not part of the current program to upgrade the Indian defense establishment because such devices were "not defensive."

India was aware of an arms buildup in a neighboring country, he said, but added that no reports had been received in recent months of any unusual concentrationoared that nuclear weapons were not part of the current program to upgrade the Indian defense establishment because such devices were "not defensive."

India was aware of an arms buildup in a neighboring country, he said, but added that no reports had been received in recent months of any unusual concentration or movement of forces adjacent to India's borders. While conceding that a nuclear-armed enemy would have an advantage in an initial attack, Mr. Ram stated that there was currently no cause for anxiety or concern.

Warns Senators on Taiwan Issue

Deng Says U.S. Law Strains Ties

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, April 20 (NYT) — Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) yesterday warned a delegation from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that recent congressional legislation on Taiwan had impaired U.S. relations with China.

Mr. Deng told the senators, whose committee had sponsored the bill, that it had come close to nullifying the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations last December. Mr. Deng said that Peking would carefully monitor the U.S. government's actions on Taiwan from now on.

The bill, which was signed by President Carter last week, expressed the United States' continued interest in the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue and provided for U.S. arms sales to the Nationalist regime there.

No Interference Seen

Despite Mr. Deng's warning, Ambassador Leonard Woodcock said yesterday that he saw no evidence that Peking's dissatisfaction had interfered with talks being held between U.S. and Chinese representatives on several issues including financial claims, limitations on Chinese textile imports to the United States, and a trade pact.

Doring his 2½-hour interview with the senators, Mr. Deng appeared surprised when asked by Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., what had delayed the signing of an agreement on settling claims for U.S. property seized in China, which had been initialed by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal on March 2 in Peking. The Chinese leader appeared to believe that the agreement had been completed, the senators reported.

In fact, U.S. diplomats say, Peking has raised a number of legal questions about how it can go about recovering its share of frozen Chinese assets in the United States after paying Washington $80.5 million in exchange for $196 million in U.S. property seized in China.

Some Money Lost

The Chinese have asked Washington to supply a list of the banks in which the frozen assets are held and the names of the original Chinese owners of the funds. In the end, the Chinese may only be able to recover about $30 million out of the $80 million in frozen assets, the diplomats say, since some of the money has been lost or siphoned off to banks in Europe.

But the diplomats believe that Peking will eventually sign the agreement since China recognizes that it must settle the claims issue before the United States will grant it most-favored-nation tariff treatment or make available cheap credits from the Export-Import Bank, both of which the Chinese have indicated they want.

The group of five senators, led by Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, are on a six-day tour of China. Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, the ranking Republican member of the committee, is also in the group.

Saved for Senators

Mr. Deng appeared to have saved his strongly worded message about Taiwan for the senators, since he had met with two other groups of congressmen in the last two days without mentioning the subject.

The Chinese leader stressed that the United States should not be so concerned about a Chinese attack on Taiwan, because Peking will not have the military capacity for an assault during the next five years. Moreover, he added, China would consider using force only in two circumstances. First, if Taiwan totally refused to enter into a dialogue with the mainland, as it presently has, or second, if the Soviet Union became involved on the island.

Mr. Deng implied that Peking had hoped that with normalization, the United States would help lead the way to a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan problem by encouraging the Nationalists to open talks. But, he said, the Foreign Relations Committee's legislation, pledging continued U.S. arms sales and concern over Taiwan's fate, had made Taipei more stubborn.

Would Buy U.S. Arms

Mr. Deng repeated earlier hints by other Chinese officials that Peking would be interested in buying U.S. weapons if Mr. Carter relaxed his ban on arms sales to China. But in response to a question by Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., about whether Peking would allow the United States to station intelligence-monitoring equipment here, he stressed that China must maintain its sovereignty.

However, Mr. Deng said, if the United States would give China the facilities, it would share the intelligence it gathered with Washington.

Designed by Michelangelo

Rome's Senate Palace Bombed

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 20 (NYT) — Italy was shocked today by a bomb blast that gravely damaged the Palace of the Senators on Capitol Hill, a building designed by Michelangelo that is serving as Rome's city hall and is a memento of the nation's cultural heritage.

A charge of what may have been 10 pounds of explosive went off around 1 a.m. just outside the monumental portal, reached by a double flight of stairs, leading into a hall that is used for meetings of the city parliament and ceremonial functions. Nobody was hurt in the explosion.

Immediately after the bombing, and later today, responsibility for the attack was claimed in several anonymous telephone calls to newspapers and in leaflets disseminated in telephone booths and other places on behalf of both rightist and leftist extremist groups.

One leaflet was purported to have been issued by a "popular revolutionary movement" and said the palace had been attacked because it was a "center of power and control — we must destroy the lairs of open and hidden repression."

A caller to a newspaper said the bombing had been carried out by the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, a clandestine neo-fascist organization. He threatened more bomb attacks next week when the left-oriented city government is scheduled to commemorate the anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi resistance movement during World War II.

The walls of the Hall of Julius Caesar, just behind the bombed portal, showed wide cracks and was declared structurally unsafe pending further examinations. The city council, nevertheless, met briefly in the shattered hall this morning in extraordinary session to voice its anger at the bombing.

Mayor Carlo Giulio Argan reported that firemen and other municipal workers had collected all fragments broken loose by the blast, from big stone blocks to tiny marble slivers.

He said he hoped that most of the damage could be repaired in long, painstaking restoration work. The Capitol is the smallest of Rome's seven hills. Since ancient times, it has marked the center of the city and was considered the hub of the Roman Empire.

Mayor Argan, an art historian and Communist sympathizer, said the attack was "clearly fascist" and had been timed to coincide with preparations by city authorities for a meeting next week to express support for democracy and to denounce terrorism.

During the night, bombs also exploded in Milan, Naples and other cities, causing minor damage. A 22-year-old Communist, Ciro Principessa, died this morning after being stabbed by a neo-fascist in a quarrel outside a Communist district headquarters here last night. The attacker was arrested.

The blast on the Capitol occurred just as the carabinieri, one of Italy's several police branches, were starting a roundup of suspected ultraleftist terrorists in Rome.

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Giscard Cautions Voters

Europarliament Race Bitter in France

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 20 (IHT) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing warned French voters this week not to allow domestic political squabbles to overwhelm the European parliamentary election in June.

Inaugurating a regular series of televised discussions with journalists, he implicitly accused his political opponents of trying to turn the election vote into a referendum on Prime Minister Raymond Barre's policies.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing indicated that the present stern economic reforms will continue, regardless of the outcome of the June vote for the European Parliament.

Without naming his former prime minister, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader who is now his fiercest rival, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing unmistakably chided him, particularly in remarks about the dangers of "an agitated personality" in the presidency.

The increasingly strident dissension in France's ruling center-right coalition apparently prompted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to speak out on French domestic politics.

Although France's next national election is two years away, Mr. Chirac has undisguised presidential ambitions. Recently, he warned that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Barre would give the presidency to the Socialist candidate unless they changed their policies of economic austerity and closer European economic integration.

This widening split in the majority has turned the European election in France into a more bitter contest than in any of the other eight Common Market countries.

Although it is often described as "the first European election" and is expected to revive popular interest in the EEC, the parliamentary vote has been overshadowed by national elections in Britain, Italy and Luxembourg.

Britain's Labor Party has transformed its traditional anti-Common Market sentiment into campaign pledges to reduce food prices in Britain by demanding EEC reforms.

In the Conservative Party, Margaret Thatcher is known to believe that Britain should adopt a more conciliatory approach to its European partners.

The winning party in the British election appears likely to turn its popularity into a commanding victory in the European parliamentary vote five weeks later.

In Italy, national elections have eclipsed the European vote because Italians traditionally find the Common Market beneficial.

In Luxembourg, both Premier Gaston Thorn and the opposition leader Pierre Werner will run for the European Parliament — but will withdraw if their party wins the general election.

Prominent politicians and former ministers lead their parties' European lists in the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and West Germany, where former Chancellor Willy Brandt heads the Socialist ticket.

Improved Stature

The candidates' stature appears bound to improve the new Parliament's prestige and influence. "The second European election will arouse more interest because the first incumbents will have educated public opinion more widely," an EEC official said.

The only innovation is electing the Parliament's members by universal suffrage (previously, they were designated by national parliaments). It is not expected to have any immediate impact on the functioning of the EEC, much less on the daily lives of the 280 million inhabitants of the Common Market nations. Nor is it supposed to alter the Parliament's powers.

But West Germany and like-minded Benelux countries hope that the new Parliament will play a more active role and further European political integration. Mr. Brandt said recently that the Parliament should be more aggressive in controlling EEC funds and overseeing the way in which the EEC Commission administers Common Market business. West German

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...ried by Soviet Moves

...pan Premier Sees Need ...r Bigger Defense Effort

By Henry Scott-Stokes

...YO, April 20 (NYT) — ...d by recent aggressive Soviet ...y moves in the Far East, ...s cautious Premier Masay- ...hira favors a bigger Japanese ...e effort, closer military coop- ... with the United States and ...h attitude toward Vietnam, ...oviet Union's only ally in ...ast Asia.

...n interview yesterday, Mr. ...69, who is preparing for his ...eeting as premier with Presi- ...arter in Washington in early ...said that he was disturbed by ...oviet Union's "energetic ...g up of strength" in the Far

...eferred to such recent moves ... Soviet Pacific fleet's use of ...mese ports at Cam Ranh ...aiphong and Da Nang and ...minent reinforcement of the ... the first Soviet aircraft carrier to be stationed in the Far East, the Minsk, now in the Indian Ocean on its way here from Europe.

"I believe we must improve the quality of our defense," said Mr. Ohira in a reference to the 240,000 Japanese armed forces, whose fiscal 1979 budget is $9.7 billion — the second highest in Asia after China.

Carter Visit to S. Korea

[President Carter will visit South Korea in two months, the White House announced yesterday, according to an Associated Press report in Washington.

[Mr. Carter will confer with South Korean President Park Chung Hee immediately after the economic summit in Tokyo at the end of June. A brief state visit to Japan will precede the president's participation in the seven-nation economic meeting.

[The White House said details of the South Korea visit are still being worked out. According to administration officials, the invitation was extended some time ago. The South

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

AP

Masayoshi Ohira

Vietnamese Also Barred

...nais Refuse Thousands of Cambodians

...GKOK, April 20 (UPI) — ...hai government, taking a ... stand on refugees, today ... thousands of Cambodians ... the fighting in their country ...n home and ordered a Viet- ... refugee boat back to sea.

...nior Western diplomat said ...hai authorities circulated a ...aying a Thai freighter carry- ...8 Vietnamese refugees was ...ordered out to sea within ...ays.

...diplomat said that his em- ...was asked to move quickly if ...ed to resettle any of the refu-

...ier Kriangsak Chamanan ...at Thailand no longer would ...emporary sanctuary for Viet- ... who arrive aboard large ...essels. He noted that Thai- ...ow has more than 150,000 ...inese refugees and urged ...es that "spoke loudly of ... rights" to act.

6,000 Forced Back

...military officials along the ... with Cambodia said that as ...as 6,000 Cambodians who ...d fighting with Vietnamese- ...ops were pushed back into ...dia yesterday and today.

...porter who reached the area ...at he saw hundreds of Cam- ..., including women and chil- ...sitting on the ground 150 ...ast of Bangkok as Thai mili- ...fficials explained to their ... that they would have to re- ... Cambodia.

... members of the Thai-regis- ...reighter said that police told ...o take the ship out to sea ...he refugees aboard or face ...s of illegally bringing aliens into the country. The crew claimed that the refugees were picked up from their sinking boat in the Gulf of Thailand, but the captain was detained for questioning on suspicion that he had been paid to transport the refugees from Vietnam.

Refugee sources said that more than 300 of the people aboard the boat already have been selected for resettlement. About 1,000 more refugees were reported crossing into Thailand at three points near Aranya Prathet, 30 miles to the south.

Uganda Troops Approach City Held by Amin Forces

KONONI, Uganda, April 20 (UPI) — Government soldiers today approached the outskirts of Jinja, Uganda's second largest city, where hundreds of Idi Amin's soldiers were barricaded.

Civilians leaving the city reported that Marshal Amin's helicopter had been seen around Jinja, but that the former president had not been seen.

Meanwhile, the government of President Youssef Lule announced its first local elections and appealed to the remnants of Marshal Amin's army to surrender and stop the looting and killing in the northern and eastern parts of the nation.

The elections for local leaders in Kampala, to be held during the weekend, would be a first step toward implementing the government's promise to make Uganda a democracy.

No Resistance

Kenya indicated that it would return to Uganda Marshal Amin's confidant, Robert Astles, as well as leading ministers, military officers and civil servants because they were fugitives and not refugees.

Near Jinja, almost 1,000 Tanzanian and Ugandan troops approached the city without firing or confronting any Amin troops along the two-lane highway linking the city with Kampala.

Tanzanian officers said that the Ugandans had set up a roadblock with tanks and armored personnel carriers; refugees reported that as many as 600 Amin soldiers were manning the roadblocks around the industrial center. "The whole town is occupied by Amin's people," said Patrick Ngirizibu, who left by boat on the Nile River.

The Jinja refugees said that there was no transportation or water in the city, that civilians were forbidden to leave their homes and that soldiers patrolled the streets, stopping to loot shops or enter homes demanding money.

The seizure of the town would give the government complete control of the Owen Falls dam on the Nile, the most important industrial complex in Uganda, and open the highway to Kenya. This is Uganda's most important transportation link, carrying the bulk of the imports and exports.

Bonn Rejects Talks On Nuclear Dump

BONN, April 20 (Reuters) — West Germany today rejected any talks with East Germany about a large nuclear waste dump that it plans to build near the border.

A government spokesman said that the East Germans had been assured that the nuclear reprocessing plant and underground dump at the village of Gorleben would be safe. East Germany said yesterday that it had expressed concern to Bonn several times about the project, which has drawn widespread opposition in West Germany and is still under study.

London Times Plans Overseas Edition

Unions Chiefs Immediately Call for Picket Line

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, April 20 — The London Times said today that it plans to publish a 16-page weekly overseas edition.

The daily newspaper was suspended by its management in November after union problems over new technology.

Union leaders immediately condemned the move to publish a weekly overseas edition. They said that they would ask Times employees who would have worked on the edition to honor a picket line to be set up at the Times building Monday, thus threatening the plan.

"We will circulate about 30,000 copies of the Times overseas, the same as before the shutdown," a spokesman said today. "Our own journalists will write it but we will not reveal in which country it will be printed at the moment." He said that Times journalists were discussing the plan.

One issue of the the weekly Times will appear before the British general election on May 3, and there would then be a two-week delay before further publication will be possible, he added.

"We want to keep our overseas readers serviced and the Times alive. This is a gesture in that direction," the spokesman said.

Times Newspapers Ltd, publishers of the Times, the Sunday Times, the Times Literary Supplement, and the Times Educational Supplement, suspended all publications after failure to agree with 3,000 employees about new technology and manpower.

Months of talks have made little headway. Recent government mediation raised hopes of a resumption this month of the Times and the Sunday Times. But these hopes were dashed earlier this week when talks between the management and the National Graphical Association broke down.

Senate Expected to Clash With Carter Administration

Rhodesia Vote May Spur U.S. Drive to Lift Sanctions

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP) — The initial heavy turnout by black voters in Rhodesia's extended parliamentary elections this week gives new momentum to a push in the U.S. Senate to lift economic sanctions against that country, a move that could damage President Carter's prestige at home and shatter his efforts to arrange negotiated settlements of two guerrilla wars in southern Africa.

The first phase of the battle could come as early as next week when Congress reconvenes after the Easter recess and looks at the results of the Rhodesia voting, which ends tomorrow. The Salisbury government announced yesterday that 49 percent of the country's voting-age population voted in the first *three days of balloting.*

Carter administration officials are worried that the relatively positive news accounts of the orderliness and size of the voting in urban areas controlled by the government will help trigger an immediate move in the Senate, which turned back an attempt to lift sanctions last year by only four votes before adopting a compromise measure.

The compromise requires President Carter to lift the sanctions if he determines that free and fair elections have been held and have produced a government that has sincerely attempted to negotiate a settlement with the guerrilla forces headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

The conservative push for lifting sanctions, led by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., has forced the administration into a defensive posture in what is likely to be a three-phase struggle that could hinge on Mr. Carter's determination to commit his prestige in a risky undertaking.

The administration's strategy at this point is to emphasize publicly that Mr. Carter has not prejudged the election results and to urge Congress to wait for his finding on the fairness of the election. He is likely to wait until the first week in June before issuing a determination.

But some of his aides and some liberals in the Senate are concerned that a quick move on sanctions could stampede an early vote there. Among the options reportedly discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet-level Policy Review Committee a week ago Thursday was a proposal to have Mr. Carter make a presidential statement on the growing threats to his policy in southern Africa.

Expert sources in the Senate expect the president to rule that the elections do not meet the requirements under the compromise measure for lifting sanctions. This would touch off the third and perhaps most bitter phase of the struggle, a showdown in the Senate on a new move by Sen. Helms and others to restore U.S. trade and financial dealings with the new Rhodesian government despite continuing UN prohibitions.

Officials say that the president's senior foreign policy advisers also reviewed at their meeting last Thursday the long-term diplomatic strategy for Rhodesia and decided essentially to continue the U.S. commitment to getting the Salisbury government and the guerrillas to agree to UN-supervised elections no matter how the sanctions issue is resolved.

The administration already has moved to shift the emphasis of its policy to obtain more flexibility to keep up with the rapid changes involving the Rhodesian elections, the predicted defeat on May 3 of Britain's Labor government and changes in the balance of forces within the guerrilla camp in recent months.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance signaled the change last month with an unexpected statement on Saturday that again emphasized the need for UN-supervised elections. But Mr. Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen, issuing the same statement, dropped mention of the U.S.-British plan for an all-parties conference to negotiate a settlement.

Power Split Dropped

U.S. officials say that the administration has now dropped the plan's complex power-sharing proposals that provided for varying degrees of British control over the transition to a new government that would include the guerrillas.

Washington now appears to be moving into a far more passive stance and waiting to see if any new elements emerge that would tempt at least some of the black leaders who are cooperating with Prime Minister Ian Smith in holding the elections to going for their own deal with the guerrillas to end the war.

After having sought to help bring Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Smith together last summer in an abortive attempt for a truce, U.S. officials now show great interest in the almost certain emergence of Bishop Abel Muzorewa from the elections as Mr. Smith's successor as prime minister and what is seen here as Mr. Mugabe's new strength in Rhodesia and his new moderate image abroad.

Now expecting a 60-percent turnout among Rhodesia's voting-age population, U.S. officials acknowledge that the first two days' television and newspaper coverage of happy voters flocking to the polls "will tend to legitimize the Salisbury government in the minds of many" and provide new ammunition to the proponents of lifting sanctions. These images will also help the Rhodesians in making the voting the focal point of the battle on sanctions.

Increased Support

Bishop Muzorewa also was expected to emerge from the elections with increased support from South Africa, which has hardened its position on cooperating with Western diplomatic efforts in recent weeks. U.S. officials believe that Pretoria is moving toward relying more on military power to resolve its problems.

A South African decision to pull out of its protracted negotiations with the United States and four other Western nations on ending the guerrilla war in Namibia (South-West Africa) would trigger African demands for economic sanctions against Pretoria. The administration's gravest fear at the moment seems to be having to fight two separate battles over sanctions at the same time if the Rhodesia and Namibia efforts fail.



Supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa demonstrate in the streets of Salisbury.

Allegedly Continued Spy Photography

Botha Says U.S. Aides Ignored Warning

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, April 20 (WP) — South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha said yesterday that U.S. military personnel expelled last week for alleged spying had failed to heed a warning two months ago to cease photographing "sensitive military installations" from an embassy-owned plane.

In a sharp new attack in Parliament on the U.S. government, Mr. Botha also listed a series of alleged deviations by U.S. military personnel from their assigned functions that had led South Africa to suspect that they were engaged in espionage.

The Embassy refused to comment on the new allegations.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d would not comment on Mr. Botha's charge but said, "We strongly hope and urge that if there are concerns they be submitted in normal diplomatic channels and be discussed in that way."

More Doubts

In the absence of a U.S. version of the facts, the substance of Mr. Botha's new allegations casts the United States in an even more questionable light. South African public opinion has united solidly behind the government's expulsion of the three military attaches last week.

At the same time, however, it appears that the "spy plane" furor, which has brought U.S.-South African relations to the lowest point yet, is intended more to discredit the Carter administration than to make an enemy of the United States.

"I wouldn't like to lose the goodwill of the United States of America, but surely friends don't spy on each other," Mr. Botha said. "But as long as that spirit is coming from the regime at present in power in the United States . . . our friendship is in jeopardy."

Mr. Botha added, "I hope that the American people, themselves, will see to it that our proper relations are restored."

No Further Action

Despite Mr. Botha's reopening of the spying incident, foreign affairs officials said on Wednesday that the government was not contemplating further action against U.S. personnel here.

"The military attache concerned was visited by a senior South African official and warned that his behavior was not what was expected of a friendly country," Mr. Botha told Parliament. The attache did not heed the warning, given Feb. 9, the prime minister said.

Mr. Botha, who also is defense minister, charged that the expelled U.S military personnel had engaged in other activities, including illegally gathering information after it had been refused them through normal channels, gaining entrance to restricted areas on false pretenses, questioning South African forces on restricted information, and making unauthorized contact with certain military officials.

The prime minister said that the camera fitted to U.S. Ambassador William Edmondson's plane had photographed "areas involved in attacks against South Africa."

This could mean only the northern border area of the Pretoria-administered territory of South-West Africa (Namibia) where South Africa is engaged in a war against a Soviet-backed black nationalist guerrilla group, the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization.

Mr. Botha said that such photographs could help the "Communist guerrillas" in their war effort, and he then implied that, if such assistance had been given by U.S. military personnel, "it was an act of war against South Africa."

Mr. Botha demanded that the U.S. government explain "why it had spied on a friendly country" and added that, until this was done, South Africa could not be blamed "if it looked upon certain people with the gravest suspicion.

Lost Confidence

Mr. Botha also said that South Africa was still committed to the Western proposals for a peaceful transition to independence in South-West Africa, although "we have lost confidence in the West."

But, in the territory, a South African-allied political party has begun to organize an interim government with legislative powers in direct violation of the Western proposals. This has heightened suspicions that South Africa is leading the territory toward independence without the UN supervision foreseen in the Western plan.

Militiamen Lift Lebanon Siege Of UN Troops

METULLA, Israel, April 20 (UPI) — The Israeli-backed Christian militia in southern Lebanon lifted its siege today against UN forces and permitted Norwegian troops to enter the region from Israel, witnesses said.

They said that 26 Norwegians who had been staying at a hotel in this town on the Lebanese frontier for five days were told that they could enter southern Lebanon and travel freely in the area.

Rightist Christian militiamen, commanded by renegade army Maj. Saad Haddad, launched a heavy rocket, mortar and machine-gun attack yesterday against the Naqoura command of the 6,000 troops of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

The base, about 6 kilometers north of the Israeli frontier on the Lebanese coastal highway, was heavily damaged in the barrage. Eight UN soldiers were wounded and three helicopters destroyed.

Meanwhile, in the central sector of the border, clashes occurred overnight between Irish UN troops at Beit Yahoun and militiamen, Beirut Radio reported. It said no UN troops were injured in the firing that flared when militiamen attempted to infiltrate the UN positions about 8 kilometers north of the Israeli border.

Pentagon Building Force For World Trouble Spots

(Continued from Page 1)

vanced anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles. Since then, the Soviet Union and the United States have supplied Middle Eastern and Gulf states with advanced anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and advanced fighters and fighter-bombers. Consequently, the emphasis now is on a heavy corps equipped to cope with such weapons.

Army planners envision the formation this fall of what is called a "unilateral corps" of forces not committed to the defense of Western Europe or earmarked for reinforcement of the troops there. This corps would be the reservoir from which troops would be drawn to meet contingencies abroad. Its combat troops would be supported by the usual supply, engineer, maintenance and communications forces.

The estimate in the Pentagon now is that there would be sufficient forces to sustain a heavy or light corps or the projected unilateral corps for 60 days. The key to success would be the speed with which the intervention force was assembled, transported to airfields and flown to the threatened area. The initial deployment would be carried out by the Military Airlift Command, but Pentagon sources said that there must be improvement in fast sealift capabilities as well as an expansion of the airlift command.

Some local help might be expected, the sources said. This would involve friendly forces in the countries concerned, the use of the local airfields, roads, utilities and railroads, and the available air command and control systems.

Above all, the sources insisted, U.S. aid must move quickly and in sufficient strength. Nothing, they predicted, would be accomplished with "dribbles" of assistance.

Chad Reported To Accuse Libya

PARIS, April 20 (Reuters) — Chad today accused Libya of attacking military garrisons 500 kilometers inside Chad, informed French sources said in Paris. There was no immediate confirmation by French officials of an invasion.

The sources said the accusation was made by the Chad State Council president, Goukouni Oueddai, who called in a Radio Chad broadcast today for the population to mobilize.

They said there appeared to be large-scale fighting in the areas mentioned by Radio Chad. Mr. Oueddai was quoted as saying the invasion was being carried out by Libyan regular forces supported by heavy weapons.

Rome Palace Is Bombed

(Continued from Page 1)

They arrested at least 10 persons on subversion charges.

The Capitol explosion destroyed the heavy wooden double door and the marble ledge over the portal. The marble reliefs that adorn the facade of the palace were heavily damaged. All windows of the Palace of the Senators, and of the two buildings flanking it, the Capitoline Museum and the Palace of the Conservators, were shattered.

The equestrian statue of Emperor Marcus Aurelius, the celebrated monument that Michelangelo had transferred to Capitol Hill from its original site near the Cathedral of St. John Lateran on the city's eastern outskirts, was unscathed.

The Palace of the Senators stands on the ruins of the ancient tabularium, public archives where the records of the Roman Empire were kept. The palace was repeatedly rebuilt during the Middle Ages, and again after Michelangelo designed his plan for Capitol Square, considered one of the most harmonious public spaces in the world.

Vietnam Accuses China of Further Border Clashes

BANGKOK, April 20 (AP) — Vietnam, which started peace talks with China on Wednesday, accused Peking yesterday of continuing to fire artillery into Vietnamese territory and of sending troops into its frontier areas.

Vietnamese radio broadcasts said that from March 16 until Wednesday, Chinese troops staged more than 60 provocations and intrusions inside Vietnam. It repeated earlier charges that China has reinforced its troops along the border to more than 500,000 men and moved 12 divisions close to the frontier.

"Despite the Chinese leaders' announcement on March 16, 1979, that Chinese troops had withdrawn completely from Vietnamese territory, Chinese troops in actual fact are still occupying more than 10 places in Vietnam, and are digging trenches and fortifications," the broadcast said.

Negotiations began in Hanoi to solve the border problem, which resulted in the Chinese invasion of Vietnamese territory along the frontier in February.

PLO Aide Ends U.S. Visit

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)— Shafik Hout, a Palestine Liberation Organization official is ending his controversial visit to the United States after being denied a visa extension.

Mozambique Bases Raided

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 20 (UPI) — Rhodesian planes raided guerrilla targets in Mozambique today on the main infiltration route between Maputo and the border of southern Rhodesia.

A military communique said that the targets were in Gaza Province, where warplanes twice bombed and strafed bases and supply dumps of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army forces last month to disrupt preparations for an offensive during the elections.

Europarliament Race Bitter in Franc

(Continued from Page 1)

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said that a directly elected Parliament will be dissatisfied "with the relatively restricted powers which it has now."

The West German statements were a grave political embarrassment to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. They brought charges from Mr. Chirac that French sovereignty was being eroded, and that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was leading France to a German-dominated, supranational Common Market.

Special Rules

The European election is proving a fertile political battleground because it is conducted under special voting rules. Instead of the French run-off system which forces parties into coalitions, it will be a straight proportional election, allowing each party to register its national strength. All four French parties fielded lists headed by the party chiefs — except the Giscardist list, which is led by the country's most popular politician, Health Minister Simone Veil.

In the political infighting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appears to have abandoned hope of any reconciliation with Mr. Chirac. Instead, he is trying to woo Gaullists to his own camp, isolating Mr. Chirac. There is an open tug-of-war over the loyalty of the six Gaullist Cabinet ministers whose presence in the Cabinet symbolizes Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's claim to follow the tradition of De Gaulle.

Mr. Chirac commands a parliamentary bloc which could bring down the government and probably force new national elections. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has hinted that Mr. Chirac would risk political suicide if he were perceived as destroying an elected majority by personal ambition.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be politically embarrassed if the European elections register a poor showing by his own supporters. All the other parties are lacing their European Parliament campaigns with criticism of Mr. Barre's record of high unemployment and economic reforms which have not had an immediate impact. The risk is that a defeat for the Giscardist list be interpreted as a national vowal.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has rectly entered the European paign. He said on televisio week that he will focus the on three issues: Whether Eur economic integration shou pursued or abandoned; wh France should be a leader Common Market or a reluctan lower; whether Europe shou based on the Treaty of Rom point where he can reaffirm rejection of any attempt to c supranational Europe a French wishes.

In a final point directed Gaullists, Mr. Giscard d'Estai called that the presidential instituted by De Gaulle is de to maintain governmental co ty and end the party bic which he said has caused po instability in the past.

Swiss Arrest German Cited in U.S. Tax Fraud

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP) — Swiss authorities have arrested a West German who was indicted here with his wife on charges that they fraudulently obtained more than $500,000 in tax refunds from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in the last 8½ years.

According to sources, Arno Arndt was arrested by Swiss officials on April 6. He was being held without bond while Swiss authorities determine whether to prosecute him or extradite him to the United States.

Mr. Arndt's wife, Marlise, also was arrested but was released. She could be prosecuted in Switzerland for her part in the alleged fraud, but under Swiss law she cannot be extradited.

The Arndts allegedly submitted 66 U.S. income tax returns using false and fictitious names for the years 1970 through last year, claiming $673,960 in refunds from the IRS. They received 131 government checks totaling $501,443. Authorities said it was one of the largest tax frand cases in U.S. history.

The indictment was unsealed March 16, 14 months after it was returned by a grand jury.

Japan Premier Sees Nee For Bigger Defense Effo

(Continued from Page 1)

Koreans are anxious for a visible display of continuing U.S. support. And U.S. plans to pull out all its ground combat troops from South Korea are almost certain to be discussed.

Mr. Ohira, who was regarded as a moderate on defense policy before he took office in December, said that Japan must strengthen reconnaissance power in an apparent reference to Japanese plans to buy the Grumman E-2C radar plane, which have been temporarily blocked by a parliamentary investigation into alleged sales malpractices by Grumman.

Mr. Ohira said that he was not in favor of larger Japanese defense forces as payroll costs — accounting for more than 50 percent of Japan's defense budget — were high. But he wanted to modernize Japanese arms and equipme which only 20 percent of the b et goes currently.

The premier said that "must give thought to what po the United States, our ally, take in regard to this develop (reinforcement of Soviet for the Far East) "and how Japa cooperate with the United Sta

U.S.-Japanese Cooperatio

Mr. Ohira said that some believed that "the United Sta turning away or drifting away Asia or may do so, but in fac United States is continuall proving its air, naval and gr defense capabilities in the We Pacific."

"This is quite clear fro year's annual report by th Defense Department," Mr said. He also praised the by the United States and J governments to set up a ne of guidelines for joint milit tingency planning. This was just before he took over as pr from Takeo Fukuda late last and permits joint staff plannin the first time since World War

Mr. Ohira also said that was constantly watching namese behavior, and he confi that the Japanese Foreign Min had recently been told by the namese that the Soviet U would not establish permanen val bases in Vietnam — in such as Cam Ranh built up by United States during the Viet war.

Mr. Ohira implied that, if was backsliding by Vietnam on issue, then Japan would bring nomic leverage to bear on the damaged country by declining increase its current very amounts of economic aid.

Last year, Japan gave Viet $70 million in grants and loans der a four-year aid program. premier said that Japan would tinue that program but that fur aid — which Japan can give in ple amounts — would "depend Vietnam's behavior."

$5 Million to Paragua

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Apr (AP) — The United States has en Paraguay a $5-million loan rural development now that W ington considers that the rights uation has improved there.

Tanker Burns In Texas River

PORT NECHES, Texas, April 20 (UPI) — Lightning ignited crude oil fumes on a Liberian tanker yesterday, starting a fire and sending the ship's crew jumping into the Neches River. One of the crewmen was reported missing.

The fire aboard the 60,789-ton Liberian-registered Seatiger was extinguished today, but firefighters tried to prevent the ship's hot metal from re-igniting the fumes.

Officials said that 30 of the 33 crewmen, all Italian nationals, were injured. Five were hospitalized.

U.S. Discloses Radioactive Leak During Maine Nuclear Shutdown

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 20 (UPI) — Radioactive water leaked from the Maine Yankee nuclear power plant during a March shutdown ordered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, it was announced today.

The plant in Wiscasset was ordered closed March 13 by the regulatory commission, which said that Maine Yankee was one of five nuclear power plants whose water coolant systems were alleged to be susceptible to earthquakes in the area. On Tuesday, the plant was exposed to an earth tremor which registered 3.8 on the Richter scale.

A company spokesman said that the leak of 4,000 gallons of radioactive water occurred when a faulty gasket blew open, allowing radioactive steam to spray onto the floor of an adjoining building and releasing a radioactive gases into the atmosphere that were higher than permitted levels.

A Maine Yankee spokesman said that "there was no need to inform state officials because it was only a low-level incident. The leak was corrected within a half an hour and the 4,000 gallons of condensation was sent through a clean-up process."

Wallace Hinkley, manager of health and safety programs for Maine, called it a minor incident but did not know how much of an area was affected by the release. "The amount [of radiation] that occurred was less than the average person receives in one day from natural radiation," Mr. Hinkley said.

Commission officials in Washington reported that the plant has been in technical violation of radioactive emissions standards since the incident, but the amount of gas released posed no threat to employees or residents.

The Maine Yankee spokesman said the incident occurred 12 hours after the commission ordered the plant's shutdown. He added that it was reported to the commission 11 days later.

Rate Increase Suspended

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 20 (WP) — Pennsylvania's Public Utilities Commission yesterday suspended the $49-million rate increase it gave Metropolitan Edison Co. on March 22, freezing the rates the operator of the closed Three Mile Island nuclear plant can charge for at least six months.

"What we've done is kept things the way they were before March 22," Chairman Wilson Goode said. "The rate increase granted was predicated upon the costs associated with the construction and operation of Three Mile Island Unit No. 2, which has now been rendered inoperable and unusable for an indefinite period."

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After 1950s Tests

U.S. Reportedly Backed Distorted Radiation Data

By Adam Clymer

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20 (NYT) — Former President Eisenhower reportedly told the Atomic Energy Commission in 1953 to keep the public "confused" with its explanations of the radioactive fallout that subsequently aroused concern about serious cancer problems in southern Utah, according to recently declassified commission records released yesterday.

The commission was receptive, the records show that, during a period of heavy atomic weapons tests in the mid-1950s, it repeatedly brushed off internal questions about the health hazards of fallout, referring to arguments that postponing the bomb tests or shifting them to the unpopulated Pacific test site would slow arms development.

"People have got to learn to live with the facts of life, and part of the facts of life is fallout," said a commissioner, Willard Libby, at a meeting on Feb. 23, 1955. This portion of a transcript of that meeting was read yesterday by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., at a joint congressional hearing to explore the government's responsibility for cancers apparently caused by the atmospheric testing of atomic weapons.

Sen. Kennedy, the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research, released the documents as he argued that the commission's interest in its testing programs led it into a "clear pattern of distortion" of the health implications of atmospheric testing.

Divided Loyalties

He warned that the problem of the 1950s had its counterpart in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a successor to some of the authority of the Atomic Energy Commission.

He said that the new group's transcripts of discussions about the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident on March 28 had shown the same sort of divided loyalties, to industry and to public safety, that characterized the Atomic Energy Commission.

Sen. Kennedy said that the responsibility for research into the health aspects of radiation should be shifted from the Department of Energy, which has been promoting nuclear energy, to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a view echoed by Peter Libassi, the general counsel of HEW.

The Eisenhower advice, in a year when the Atomic Energy Commission was being criticized for excessive radioactivity over St. George, Utah, the center of the fallout area, was recorded in the diary of Gordon Dean, who was the chairman of the commission.

The commission apparently had been hesitant to ask the president for permission to conduct another test after the uproar over the last one, but on May 27, 1953, he gave the permission, and, according to Dean's diary, "expressed some concern, not too serious, but made the suggestion that we leave 'thermonuclear' out of press releases and speeches. Also 'fusion' and 'hydrogen.' If something comes up and we want to use it, we can get clearance from Cutler [Robert Cutler, a presidential aide for national security]."

"The president says, 'Keep them confused about "fission" and "fusion," ' " Mr. Dean concluded.

Livestock Deaths

The president's advice dealt with a subject that continually concerned the commission. At a meeting on June 27, 1953, the commissioners discussed the contentions that livestock had been killed by the fallout. Some of the owners appeared at yesterday's hearing and repeated their claims.

"Commissioners [Thomas] Murray and [Eugene] Zuckert discussed the serious public relations problem which developed from the fallout incidents accompanying the test series, and the importance of presenting immediately to the public the full facts concerning the reported incidents and an explanation of the precautions taken by the AEC to insure against creation of any hazards to health and safety," the minutes of the 1953 meeting reported.

According to Mr. Libassi and Dr. Donald Frederickson, the director of the National Institutes of Health, one of the commission's eventual moves was to put out a press release falsely saying that Public Health Service doctors had agreed with the commission's officials that radiation had nothing to do with sheep deaths in the area.

The records released by Mr. Kennedy showed many instances of the commission's concern that public fears might force them to give up the Nevada test site, along with discussions of ways to allay those fears.

Senator's Letter

Most dramatic is the record of the meeting on Feb. 23, 1955, at which the commission pondered what to do about a letter from Sen. Clinton Anderson, the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, suggesting that the Nevada site might have to be abandoned.

Mr. Libby warned, "I think this will set the weapons program back a lot to go to the Pacific." Then, after Mr. Libby said that "part of the facts of life is fallout," the commission chairman, Lewis Strauss, said: "It is certainly all right, they say, if you don't live next door to it."

"Or under it," said K.D. Nichols of the commission's staff.

The commissioners apparently decided what to do when Mr. Murray said, "We must not let anything interfere with this series of tests — nothing." They agreed to write Mr. Anderson a letter saying that they were thinking of a new test site in Point Barrow, Alaska.



Associated Press

ASSESSING DAMAGE — Mike Yerger salvages what he can from his family's home in Jackson, Miss. While floodwaters from Pearl River receded there by about two feet, they moved further into the heart of south Mississippi, forcing evacuations in the Columbia area. Spring rains also caused flooding in Alabama, Texas, North Dakota and Minnesota.

Carter to Send Oil-Tax Plan to Congress

By Martin Tolchin

JEKYLL ISLAND, Ga., April 20 (NYT) — The White House plans to send Congress next week detailed proposals, but not draft legislation, for President's Carter's proposed tax on the windfall profits he says will be reaped by the oil companies as the result of the gradual lifting of price controls.

The specifications will be the result of extensive consultations between the White House and six congressional committees, Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said. Mr. Carter is vacationing on nearby Sapelo Island.

The White House insisted that neither the consultations nor the decision not to submit a draft bill were evidence of the administration's flexibility concerning the tax.

White House officials and congressional aides said that, on tax matters, the administration traditionally sent Congress detailed proposals rather than a draft bill. "They like to write their own bills," Mr. Powell said. "It doesn't make any difference to us."

No Significant Change

The task force includes officials of the Energy and Treasury Departments, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Management and Budget, White House congressional liaison officials and the domestic policy staff.

White House officials said that there had been no significant change in the president's tax proposal, made two weeks ago, in which Mr. Carter announced that he had directed the phased removal of controls on oil prices.

The president proposed a two-phase tax. One phase would require oil companies to pay the government 50 percent of the difference between oil companies income at current levels and at the uncontrolled price. The second is a 50-percent tax on the differences bwetween the current world oil price and future increases imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The president proposed that the tax revenue be placed in an energy security fund. Those revenues would be used for mass transit, research and development on new energy sources, and to help the poor pay increased oil prices.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said after the president's proposal that the first tax did not stand much chance of enactment. He added that the second tax, on the difference between present and future world oil prices, had a reasonable chance.

Two U.S. Jets Collide

RAMSTEIN AIR FORCE BASE, West Germany, April 20 (AP) — Two U.S. Air Force F-111 fighter-bombers crashed today in the North Sea after an apparent mid-air collision, the military said. The four crewmen parachuted safely and were rescued.

Rights Panel Official Shot in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, April 20 (AP) — Four armed men attacked and wounded a member of El Salvador's human rights commission last night, the member reported.

Fernando Augusto Mendez, a former secretary-general of El Salvador's lawyers association, said that four young men approached his car as he was stopped at an intersection in central San Salvador broke the windows and opened fire. The lawyer was wounded in the leg.

After Crash at Newark

U.S. Panel Would Ground S-61 Copters

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP) — The National Transportation Safety Board recommended yesterday that the Federal Aviation Administration ground all Sikorsky S-61 helicopters after one of them crashed and killed three persons at Newark International Airport Wednesday night.

The helicopter was on a regularly scheduled shuttle flight — one of many between New York City area airports operated daily by New York Airways, which suspended service yesterday.

The board's recommendation would apply to about 1,000 Sikorsky helicopters, including those used by President Carter to fly from the White House to Andrews Air Force Base and other destinations, according to a safety board spokesman. About 900 S-61s are in military use and 130 are used commercially for such purposes as ferrying crews to offshore oil wells.

The Federal Aviation Administration said through a spokesman that it would move quickly on the recommendation as soon as it receives it. The FAA would have to take the action grounding the civilian Sikorsky fleet. The military services would have to take separate actions.

Tail Rotor Failure

The helicopters should be grounded, the safety board said, "until a means of detecting potential tail rotor blade failures can be devised and implemented."

Investigators probing the crash at Newark Airport discovered that a 35-inch section of one of the five blades on the helicopter's tail rotor had separated in flight from the rest of the rotor.

"It appears that the resultant unbalance caused a massive failure in the tail rotor gear box," the board said.

The piece of the blade was found about 1,000 feet from the site where the helicopter crashed. The rest of the tail rotor was discovered about 200 feet from the crash site.

Guerrillas Fight Managua Troops Near Costa Rica

MANAGUA, April 20 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas and government forces fought a battle yesterday in southern Nicaragua near the Costa Rican border and national guardsmen raided a suspected Sandinista hideout in Managua.

Elsewhere, armed youths opened fired on military vehicles in the slum districts of Managua and Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city.

About 60 persons chanting Sandinista slogans demonstrated in Leon, 70 miles west of Managua. Soldiers fired into the air to disperse them. In Managua, journalists took over a radio station for a peaceful six-hour protest. The radio had been ordered shut by President Anastasio Somoza.

Security sources said at least three guerrilla suspects were killed in the shootout near Sapoa, a village near the Costa Rican border. No government casualties were reported.

The battle started when the guerrillas ambushed a military patrol surveying the forest along the Pan American highway into Costa Rica, an area considered by military analysts to be heavily infiltrated with Sandinista guerrillas.

Norway to Aid Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 20 (Reuters) — Norway will provide financial and technical aid to Malaysia to help it implement its power and energy development plans, the Norwegian consulate announced yesterday.

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Engagements may either be on a pensionable basis or on a short service contract (non-pensionable) basis. Short service contracts may be extended or converted to a pensionable basis later if all goes well. Initial postings will be in Europe, the Middle or Far East, or West Africa.

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Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, April 21-22, 1979

Signs of Life in Lebanon

The latest sounds of shooting in Lebanon conceal signs of a certain limited but precious progress toward settling down that broken country. What happened was this: The Lebanese government, struggling to reassert its authority, finally cranked itself up to take what is for it the giant step of sending 500 soldiers into the zone patrolled by United Nations peacekeepers in the south. Maj. Saad Haddad, the Christian militia leader in effect hired by the Israelis to police their border with Lebanon, opened fire. He killed one UN soldier and wounded several others, but the Lebanese troops took up their new positions all the same. Major Haddad then declared the shifting sliver of territory he controls to be the independent state of "Free Lebanon." That got a bit of press play — plus some condemnation in assorted corners of the international community. But the important thing is that the Lebanese government has, however symbolically, asserted new control.

* * *

Nor was this the first such assertion by the government of President Elias Sarkis in Beirut. Last month, Saudi Arabia, jittery about developments elsewhere, withdrew its troops from the mostly Syrian "Arab Deterrent Force" put in place in 1976 to help end Lebanon's pitiless civil war. The Saudi units had occupied a key buffer area in Beirut, and their withdrawal raised the possiblity of renewed tension or worse between the Syrians and the rightist Christian militias suspicious of them. Yet here too the Lebanese government successfully moved in its own men. As in the south, the deployment was symbolic since the Lebanese units have little military weight and can be brushed aside at almost any time. But as in the south, the deployment was also more than symbolic: It required assembling units of the two principal religious communities in Lebanon and crossing a formidable set of political obstacles to get them in place: good practice for governing.

No one familiar with the tragedy of Lebanon claims to see light at the end of the tunnel. the disputes and rivalries that produced it civil war remain essentially untreated. The Palestinian presence still salts its other wounds. Israel, holding sway in southern Lebanon through the proxy of Major Haddad, hesitates yet to yield either to the United Nations or to the Lebanese government. But the rivalries among Lebanese are, at least for now, subdued.

The Syrians are playing the role of peacekeeper as well as empire builder. The Israelis did finally get Major Haddad to stop shooting at the UN troops and they have not recognized his absurd "Free Lebanon." The UN peacekeepers, though their ranks rotate, are still in the line. Most encouraging of all, President Sarkis is starting to act the leader.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



"This Is Nothing Like the Shah's Rule — We Don't Wear Fancy Hats and Epaulets."

A Beef Boycott Within Bounds

The recent climb of U.S. beef prices is truly astounding. In the first quarter of this year, overall consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 11 percent and food in general rose 17 percent. But the price of steak went up 23 percent, round roast soared 72 percent and hamburger rocketed 110 percent. It's no surprise, then, that many shoppers have begun their own personal beef boycotts. And for those who haven't yet received the message, the campaign for Beefless Wednesdays, launched by consumer advisers in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere, is an idea with merit — but only if it does not turn into a more sweeping vendetta against the cattle industry.

The cattlemen are not OPEC. Unlike the oil cartel, a handful of them cannot control world supplies, name their own prices and amass enormous profits. Like all U.S. agriculture, the cattle industry is made up of thousands of independent producers who operate in a highly competitive market. No one has any real control over prices, profits or supply. Like oil prices, beef prices recently have risen fast. But, unlike oil prices, beef prices also can fall.

This very volatility is, in fact, the major cause of today's beef inflation. During the waning days of President Nixon's anti-inflation effort in 1973, cattle producers were pinched by a price freeze, a fairly effective consumer boycott and a sharp rise in feed-grain prices. They reacted by liquidating their herds, so they had less stake — and steak — in an increasingly unprofitable business.

For a while, consumers welcomed the results. As greater supplies of beef hit the market in 1976 and 1977, price increases slowed dramatically and the high U.S. consumption of beef climbed even higher. But recently, the market has begun to turn. Supplies have tightened once again and prices have gone up. (It is nevertheless true that the price of beef on the hoof, discounted for inflation, is still below the 1973 peak).

Though the price climb is painful to consumers, it is just the signal the producers have been waiting for. As profitability improves, cattlemen are finally starting to rebuild their herds. But this takes time and cannot relieve the tight supply of beef in this year, at least. Hence, the call for a beefless day makes sense: a boycott of modest dimension would help trim demand until the cattle industry can rebuild its herds and boost supplies.

* * *

But a more sweeping boycott, like that attempted in 1973, would not be wise. It might so frighten cattlemen that they would give up rebuilding supplies and resume liquidation instead. The cycle would start all over again. Consumers might be pleased in the short run. But over the long run, they would end up with even worse prices to beef about.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Amin's Grim Legacy

If the new rulers of Uganda catch up with Idi Amin he can expect little mercy. Did he ever show mercy to anyone in his days of power?

Perhaps nobody will ever know exactly how many people were murdered by this bloodthirsty maniac. We do know that he made life in Uganda a nightmare of fear and brutal death.

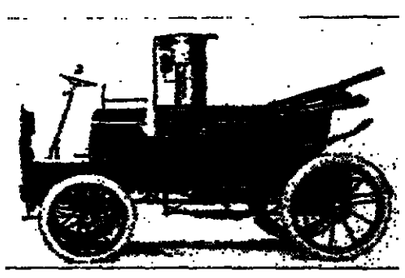
Mr. Lule has a grim legacy. The years of Amin ruined what was once one of the most prosperous countries in Africa. It will takes years of steady, decent, honest government to rebuild what Amin destroyed . . .

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 21, 1904

PARIS — The electric carriage is making headway, and in the near future it bids fair to eclipse its now favored rival, the petroleum machine, in all aspects of town locomotion. "We are selling them almost as fast as we can manufacture," said the manager of one Paris electromobile concern. The Landaulet model illustrated here is a leading seller. "Our greatest difficulty is that the traveling distance of the electric carriage is about eight kilometers," he added. Another fuel for engines, alcohol, will be introduced soon in an agricultural traction machine, termed the "tracteur."





Fifty Years Ago
April 21, 1929

TEHRAN — Here is the young crown prince of Persia, photographed in Tehran, the capital, with a staff of royal attendants. *[After his father's abdication in 1941, the boy assumed the name Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and became known in the West as the Shah of Iran. Except for a brief departure from the country in 1953, he ruled until Jan. 16 of this year. When this picture was taken, the future Ayatollah Khomeini was a divinity student in his late 20s; his father had been killed by a government official when he was a child.]*

U.S. Economic Reform Urged

By Henry S. Reuss

WASHINGTON — U.S. fiscal and monetary policies are theoretically on target: tight enough to end inflation, loose enough to vanquish unemployment. The Humphrey-Hawkins law requires that we aim to reach 4 percent unemployment and 3 percent inflation by 1983. Yet inflation in the United States is again in the double-digits and rising, and unemployment persists at almost 6 percent (and around 40 percent for minority youths).

Something is wrong here. John Maynard Keynes and Milton Friedman didn't exactly promise us that their fiscal and monetary policies would produce a rose garden, but they never warned us that we would end up among the thorns.

At the risk of sounding like the old friend of the family who told Dustin Hoffman in "The Graduate" that there was one key word (in his case "plastics"), I suggest, in a word, why conventional fiscal and monetary policies aren't working: "structure."

On the unemployment side, at least half of our 6 million unemployed are victims of "structure" — poor training, discrimination, obsolete skills, poverty and discouragement, people stuck in the wrong place where jobs aren't.

The way out, accordingly, is not merely fiscal and monetary stimulus, but tailor-made programs for both business and workers — at least as targeted and as effective as those that we've used in the last 20 years to help refugees from Hungary, Cuba and Vietnam.

On the inflation side, conventional fiscal and monetary methods also are proving inadequate. True, with the economy operating at much closer to capacity than a year ago, fiscal and monetary restraint are necessary. We do need to bring the federal deficit down; the Federal Reserve does need to avoid creating new money at a rate faster than that required for stable growth. But this conventional "cure" for inflation, if it gets out of hand so that it generates unemployment and recession, can be worse than the disease. As demand-pull inflation disappears in the downturn, cash-based inflation steps in, and prices keep going up.

Three sectors where there is strong evidence of structure-based inflation are food, health care and government-regulated transportation.

Past Folly

High food prices are due not so much to domestic excess demand as to a variety of things. Some, like the weather, we can't do much about. Others are the result of past folly by the federal government, as when it sold $1 billion worth of grain at discount prices to the Russians in 1972 and caused the price of bread to escalate at home. The traditional government farm policy of high price support and acreage limitations hurts the consumer and helps mainly the large corporation farm. Instead, we could avoid excessive price supports and assure the family-sized farmer a fair income by direct payments. It's a program that worked well in World War II to keep milk prices down.

We have added unnecessarily to food costs by fostering an inefficient, overlayered, over-extended network of middle men. A rationalized food distribution system, with retail food cooperatives encouraged by the new National Consumer Cooperative Bank, could help.

Health costs also have been going crazy. Many insurance plans offer better coverage for people while they're in the hospital, thus forcing excessive use of high-cost hospital services. And too many unnecessary diagnostic tests, too much marginal surgery, and too much expensive medical equipment also add to increasing costs. We need, at a minimum, to enact the resident's health care cost containment bill.

Health Plan

But our health care inflation problem will not be solved fully until we enact a national health insurance plan that does not build in incentives for physicians to supply costlier health care than health requires.

Transportation prices, except for fuel costs, have not been rising faster than the average rate of inflation. But there is plenty of evidence that they are too high — that we could get the same services at lower prices, and still have viable profit-making transport industries. When the Civil Aeronautics Board recently allowed the airlines to lower fares, passengers rushed to fill empty seats, and both public and airlines were helped. If we can now move to deregulate and rationalize our truck and rail freight haulers, similar benefits — and lower average inflation — would accrue to the public.

And consider, if you will, how the present irrational import policy of the United States adds to inflation.

Here we are, one of the highest-technology countries in the world. And what are our leading consumer goods imports? Unfortunately, high-priced, capital-intensive items like automobiles, motor bikes, cameras, televisions and home appliance centers from countries like Japan and West Germany. They enter the United States substantially duty-free, and they find a tremendous market made up of the ever-more affluent upper 40 percent of U.S. society. The more we buy, the higher go the yen and the mark, the more expensive become our essential raw material imports, and U.S. inflation is ratcheted higher still.

Protectionism

Meanwhile, low-priced labor-intensive items like clothing and shoes from southern Europe and Asia, beef from Australia, sugar from the tropics, and vine-ripened tomatoes from Mexico, are kept out of the United States by protectionist import regulation. To make matters worse, the least affluent 40 percent of U.S. families — those in whose budgets food and clothing bulk the largest — have been losing relative purchasing power to the top 40 percent for the last decade.

There must be a better way. Rather than endlessly protecting inefficient and low-wage U.S. companies, why not give the rest of the world a chance to supply more of our needs for food and clothing, and cushion the blow by creating vigorous new programs of transfering displaced U.S. workers and companies to more productive activities?

'Structure'

And instead of letting Japan and West Germany produce our high-technology consumer goods, why not encourage these countries to set up their technological know-how within our borders, as Volkswagen is doing in Pennsylvania? How about a high-level U.S. office to make foreign capital and technology as welcome abroad in the heyday of the dollar?

If U.S. workers and firms can thus shift from low-technology and less-productive activities to high-technology and more-productive activities, and, developing nations of the world can earn some export dollars from simpler technology exports in the process, won't everyone be better off?

So it's "structure" that ought to be getting the attention of us all. Yet every "structural" reform stirs opposition from some powerful special interest. So the only hope for success lies in an across-the-board approach where the common interest of all is seen to transcend the petty parochial interests.

It will take a generation to straighten out our ramschackle structure. All the more reason to start today.

Rep. Henry Ruess, D-Wis., is chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Courts and Press: A New Rift Opens

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The courts and the press in the United States are fussing with one another again about the conflict in the Constitution between the right of a fair trial and the freedom of the press. This will have to be settled in the courts and the Congress, but maybe something should be said on the side for a little more understanding between judges and editors on their different responsibilities and common purposes.

They don't talk together very often these days about the practical problems of their work. The judges tend to think, with some reason, that the press is demanding too much freedom at the expense of the individual freedom. And the press, with equal anxiety, feels that the courts are interfering more and more with the duty of the press to publish the news and expose the corruption in our national light.

Hard Cases

Unfortunately, these honest conflicts come down to the point of decision in the Supreme Court of the United States in very hard cases. In 1964, the court decided (New York Times vs. Sullivan) that even if a newspaper published an untrue charge against a public official that damaged his character or financial interests, the defendant suing for damages had to prove, not only a damaging falsehood, but "actual malice" on the part of the publisher — that is, that the newspaper or radio and television producer had made the charge public with the knowledge that it was false or with reckless regard whether it was false or not.

This was hailed at the time as a triumph for the freedom of the press, but was condemned by many jurists and politicians and many thoughtful minds in the universities as a hunting license for the press against public officials.

The reaction has now set in. The Supreme Court has now said a very simple but very different thing: If a public official has to prove "actual malice" in a libel suit against a newspaper or radio or television station, as commanded by the Supreme Court, then he must have the right to question the thoughts, the motives, and the editorial processes that led to the decision to publish or broadcast.

The press of the United States country is more divided than it appears. The spokesmen for the newspaper, radio and television institutions were predictably outraged. But if I hear the younger reporters and editors accurately they are about as divided as the Supreme Court — two-thirds for the majority decision to question how editorial decisions were made under the circumstances, and one-third against.

How, these younger members of the reporting profession ask, could we possibly argue in the press for protection against "a reckless disregard for the truth?" How can we possibly insist that in a libel suit a defendant must prove our "actual malice" in the press unless he has the right to question our procedures and even our thoughts that led to our published charge against him?

It is interesting that in the court we hear very little dissent from the young on the other side. Unlike the young reporters, the young lawyers do not seem to be challenging the assumptions of the judges. The newspapers and radio and television stations also have a problem. It is not quite fair to insist that they must be judged by whether or not they printed "the truth."

They are not courts of justice. They have no power of commanding evidence from witnesses. They cannot subpoena anybody. They have to fly much of the time by limited information, rumor and imagination. Otherwise, they would probably never have published the Pentagon Papers or the disasters in Vietnam, or exposed the criminal acts and constitutional violations of Watergate.

Even so, the press has a lot to consider in this dilemma about doing its job within the sensible limits of the law and the rights of individuals to a fair trial. Some of us think our colleagues have been going too far in publishing the preliminary private unsubstantiated charges made in grand jury proceedings, for example.

Even more important, the broadcasting by ABC-TV of the Supreme Court's decisions in this latest case on the rights and limitations of the press — before the court made it public — obviously serves no public interest and is a drop of poison in the whole democratic process.

It is this sort of thing, which has infuriated the members of the Supreme Court more than they do admit, that is tending to place the press and the courts in contention with one another, and dividing them from their common task in pursuit of justice.

Though the Supreme Court divided 6-3 on this latest case on the rights of a public official in a libel case, it is significant that only one of the members of the Supreme Court, Justice Thurgood Marshall, defended the unlimited right of the press to avoid questioning under the First Amendment.

The result of this probably does not justify the outcries of the press. The Supreme Court's support of the right to invade newspaper offices for evidence in the Stanford Daily case was an outrage, but its latest decisions, while hard on the expectations of the press, have made reporters and editors think about their responsibilities as well as their rights. This goes against the old assumption that the First Amendment on the freedom of the press was beyond challenge, and had the support of the people and the courts, but this is obviously no longer true.

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Letters

Malaysia Replies

Re "Malaysia Reportedly Sinks Vietnamese Refugee Ship" (IHT, April 11), we wish to make the following clarification:

The Asian representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) made a statement early this month and again on April 4 regarding the incident of the Vietnamese illegal immigrants' boat off Pulau Pemanggil, approximately 40 miles from the coast of Johore, Pensinsular Malaysia.

He should know that there is a special department dealing with this matter. Therefore, before a press statement is made and a formal representation is submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he should seek cooperation of that department to verify facts of the incident.

The allegation by him of the shooting of the refugees should not be put on record unless verified. Our government's investigation on the alleged gunshot wound suffered by one of the survivors specified by two medical officers at Mersing Hospital [found that it] was a jagged laceration without trace of gun powder. Our investigation also reveals that the same boat was pirated three times before reaching our waters. Further investigation on the whole incident is still in progress. The UNHCR representative would be well advised that diplomacy through the press based on incomplete reports could only lead to encouraging rumors and misunderstanding, thus adding further difficulties to what already is a monemental problem.

It is on humanitarian consideration that the Royal Malaysian Navy, police and local fishermen rendered assistance to the sinking boat as an effort to save human lives at the risk of their own. A total of 50 personnel was involved in this rescue operations. It is not our intention that these boat people should perish. It is also on humanitarian considerations that we were unable to accommodate them in our over-crowded camps. As the boat was in good condition and had adequate provisions, it was requested to leave Malaysian waters and proceed with its journey. . .

Evidently, the international efforts by UNHCR and other countries are simply inadequate to solve this festering problem [of Vietnamese refugees]. We still have not heard the answer to the problem. . . of these miserable people. It is to be recalled that Malaysia has warned the world that it could not do much more than what is being done at the moment. Whatever is done by Malaysia on humanitarian considerations for these boat people, we cannot escape our responsibility and priority, which is the survival of our country and people.

ZAINAH MAHMUD,
First Secretary, Information,
Embassy of Malaysia.
Paris.

Carter and Oil

The New York Times editorial "Carter and Oil" (IHT, March 24-25) brought out many good points about the advantage of higher domestic oil prices, but I believe perspective became blurred along the line. You discuss deregulation, so let's get it straight: that means letting U.S. taxpaying companies and individuals charge the same price for the same product as a non-U.S. taxpaying oil exporter does. No more, no less, except that most of the money paid to U.S. producers stays in the United States rather than flowing abroad to aggravate the balance of payment problem. The editorial states that decontrol would put $14 billion into the pockets of U.S. oil companies. You and I put almost that much into the pockets of the Department of Energy each year for the cost of regulation. The Department of Energy has never found, produced or refined one barrel of oil.

We would all be naive to ignore the political problems associated with higher oil company "profits." Must we assume that it is impossible to explain to the public that "profits" reported to shareholders include money spent on new wells. A company which invests twice as much in successful wells this year as last, has twice as much to report to shareholders as profits, even though there may not be an extra nickel available for dividends. Also, since costs of finding oil and gas continue to escalate, to drill the same number of wells this year as last, one must have greater profits from somewhere just to stay even.

We all should have enough experience to recognize that if the government takes $1 as a tax on oil at the well head, and rebates it later, the taxpayer will get 25 cents with the rest used as administrative costs. The point should be, however, that an excise tax on oil will not find and produce more oil. It is basically a question of bottom-line economics. It may not be profitable to drill a well if oil is $12.60 a barrel but yet be quite attractive at higher prices. That well alone will not solve the energy problem, but thousands like it would surely help.

GRANT HEATZIG
London.

Aid to Pakistan

How, in logic, can the United States cut off all aid, including development aid, to Pakistan, because it has a nuclear enrichment program, when, at the same time, providing every possible kind of aid to Israel, whose very full nuclear program gives every appearance of including nuclear warheads?

President Carter's anti-proliferation policy can't possibly succeed while it is as two-faced as this.

ELIZABETH YOUNG
London.

Sinking Feeling

Re the photo of Idi Amin in Victoria (IHT, April 10):

It looks to me like he's going down for the third time, literally and figuratively.

W.S. MORRIS
London.

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Kissinger Declined

U.S. Sent Private Citizen To Tell Shah Not to Visit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT) — A private American citizen was enlisted by the Carter administration last month to go to Morocco and tell Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi that he was not welcome in the United States at this time because of the delicacy of U.S.-Iranian relations.

Administration officials yesterday disclosed this secret mission but declined to disclose the name of the emissary. The officials confirmed that two other Americans friendly to the shah, David Rockefeller, the banker, and Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, had been asked to carry the message and that both had refused in turn.

Under strong behind-the-scenes pressure from Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Kissinger and Attorney John McCloy to reverse the decision, the administration now is saying privately that its intention is to allow the shah — currently in the Bahamas — to settle here eventually when relations with Iran are more stable.

As part of the effort to establish better ties with the government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan, the two countries have agreed to exchange new ambassadors.

It was learned that the administration intends to nominate Walter Cutler, currently ambassador to Malaysia, to replace William Sullivan, who is now on vacation in the United States. Mr. Cutler, 47, was a consular officer in Tabriz, Iran, in the mid-1960s.

Also Considered

William Miller, staff director of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who served in Iran in the foreign service, was also considered for the post, it was reported.

According to administration officials, Mr. Kissinger has been arguing on the shah's behalf with White House and State Department officials. He met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last week to urge Thursday the shah's admission.

The problem of what to do about the shah has become a source of great concern and embarrassment to the administration which originally had planned to allow him to come into exile in the United States.

The shah, his family and an entourage of about 30, are without a permanent place of residence. Administration officials, who helped get him settled in the Bahamas on March 31 after Morocco indicated his welcome was wearing thin, say that he is under pressure to leave.

The shah would like to go to Acapulco, Mexico, where a sister owns a house, but the Mexican government has not yet approved a visa for him, they said.

Ardeshir Zahedi, the shah's last ambassador to Washington, was reported traveling to several Latin American countries to discuss possible permission for the shah to enter.

Mr. Kissinger, who has refused to comment to The New York Times about his campaign on the shah's behalf, was quoted as telling a Harvard Business School dinner on April 9 that "a man who for 37 years was a friend of the United States should not be treated like a Flying Dutchman who cannot find a port of call."

It was "appalling," Mr. Kissinger said, that the shah had not been able to obtain a visa to the United States.

Administration officials said that the shah had never directly asked for permission to come here because he was too proud to do so once it became clear last month that the administration did not want him to come at this time.

The shah left Iran on Jan. 16 on what was described as a vacation, leaving his hand-picked premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar, in charge. At that time, officials said, the shah would have been welcome in United States as a way of removing him from the Iranian political scene. In fact, on Jan. 17 when the shah was in Egypt, Mr. Carter said that he "will later come to our own country."

The shah went from Egypt to Morocco and his children were flown to the United States in advance. But the shah, while in Morocco, changed his plans and delayed his departure for the United States. One official said yesterday that he believed that the shah still thought then that he had a chance of returning to power and wanted to stay close to Iran.

But after the forces of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini assumed power in February, the shah no longer ruled Iran and administration officials began to fear his coming to the United States.

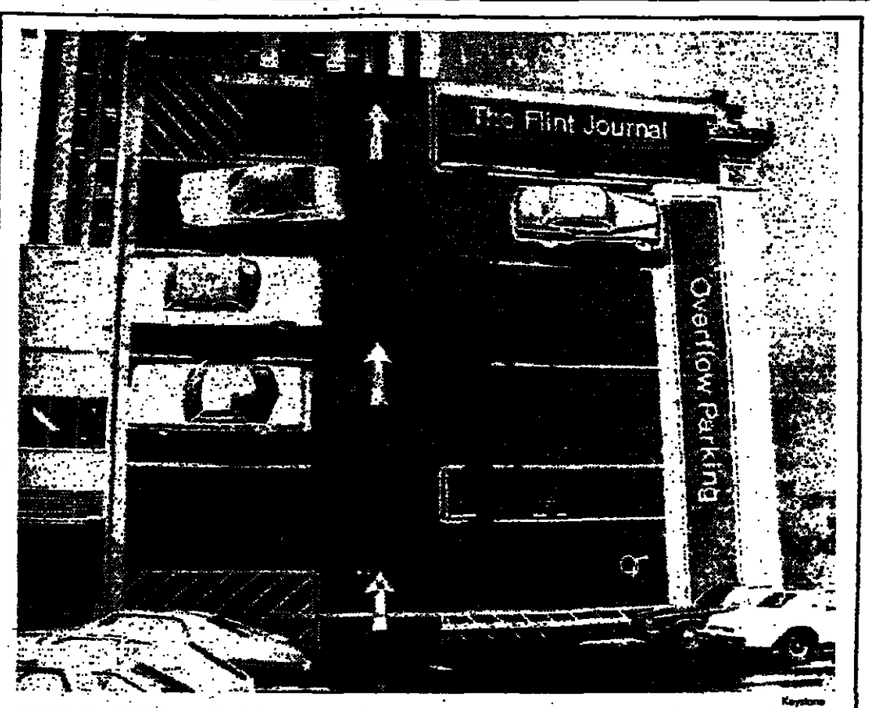
They were most worried about mob action against U.S. citizens in Iran if the shah came to the United States or some effort to hold Americans hostage for the extradition of the shah.

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5 More Executed

TEHRAN, April 20 (UPI) — Five more officials of the shah's regime were executed by firing squads today.

In Athens, a newspaper published a letter sent from Tehran by Iranian army officers calling for Ayatollah Khomeini's death and the return of the shah.



Keystone

RIDING HIGH — Parking lot in Flint, Mich., isn't really intended for a new line of antigravity automobiles. The cars are actually part of a mural painted on a city building.

Currency Move Marks New Prosperity

Irish Economy Catching Up With Europe

By Murray Seeger

DUBLIN, April 20 — Paddy Harte, the delegate from Donegal, was angry, and he delivered a angry speech in the parliament that got him a three-day suspension.

On a drive from his constituency in the far north of Ireland, Mr. Harte had stopped as usual in Northern Ireland, where he found that his Irish currency had become unacceptable.

In his speech to the Dail (parliament), Mr. Harte said that the government of Premier Jack Lynch had struck a severe blow against the cause of a a united Ireland by putting the Irish pound — or punt, in Gaelic — loose from the English pound sterling. The two had been interchangeable for 150 years.

The "six counties of the north would now be further isolated from the Irish Republic," he charged, and drawn closer to London by the chains of money and trade.

Many Irish saw the severing of the currency connection as an inevitable step toward economic independence from Britain, more than 50 years after political independence. They saw it as confirmation that Ireland was growing faster than any country in Western Europe and would pass Northern Ireland, despite its London ties, in per-capita income within five years.

"If we ever learn to drive on the right side of the road, we will cut the cord completely," a Dubliner said.

The break with sterling was a step required by Ireland's commitment as a member of the European Monetary System, which became operative on March 12. Britain did not join the system, which is made up of the other members of the European Common Market: France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The Irish assumed when they joined the monetary system that their currency would be held at a solid value by its connection with the continental currencies, especially the Deutsche mark. Like most Europeans, the Dublin experts expected the pound sterling to fall.

Although the English pound in fact has risen, the Dublin government followed through on its commitment to keep the punt within a fixed range in relationship to the other members' currencies, and cut the tie with London.

Political Decision

"Joining the EMS was a political decision made because it should produce economic benefits," a banker said. "The EMS is a broad thing that makes for a more orderly currency situation and which should help us get a better grip on inflation."

For the Irish, sorting out the currency confusion may take months. At least 25 percent of the paper in circulation in Northern Ireland was Dublin currency and 10 percent of the paper in the Irish Republic was British.

Silver may circulate indefinitely at par value, but the bills will be taken out of circulation. Bills will continue to be traded by banks at current market rates. Last week, the Irish Times started quoting a separate value for the punt, roughly $2. Sterling was almost 5 percent higher.

As a result of the currency step, the Irish will be more responsible for their economic policies. "We won't be seeing our interest rates going up automatically when the Bank of England raises its rates," an official said.

Also, cutting the currency tie may help Ireland avoid what many Europeans call the "British disease" of slow growth, high inflation and low productivity. Beginning in mid-1977, when Mr. Lynch's government turned to a policy of stimulation, the Irish economy has been growing strongly. The average rate of annual growth from 1960 through the mid-1970s was 4.5 percent, according to government economists.

When Ireland joined the Common Market in 1973, it was the poorest member. Per-capita income in Northern Ireland was 25 percent higher than in the republic. The foundation for growth was laid in 1973, when Ireland went into the Common Market and found a large new market for its farm products.

Mr. Lynch's government, installed after the conservative Fianna Fail Party overwhelmingly won a parliamentary election in 1977, immediately adopted a policy of pump priming.

The economy grew by 5 percent in 1977, substantially ahead of the European average, and by 7 percent last year. Government economists expect the growth rate this year to be near 6 percent. In contrast, the entire Common Market, including Ireland, grew by only 2.8 percent last year and expects a rate of 3.5 percent this year.

Despite the steady growth, some people have been left behind by the new prosperity. Pensioners and welfare clients were granted increases this month, but critics of the government found them meager. The welfare program is particularly important because unemployment is almost 9 percent despite the economic growth rate; some unofficial estimates put the rate as high as 11 percent.

With inflation climbing at an annual rate of almost 10 percent after an earlier drop, the government is determined to hold the line against large wage increases.

© Los Angeles Times

Obituary

Rogers Morton, Served In Nixon, Ford Cabinets

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP) — Rogers C.B. Morton, 64, a five-term congressman from Maryland, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee and a Cabinet officer under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, died of cancer yesterday at his home near Easton, Md.

Mr. Morton, 6 feet 8 inches tall, had a zest for politics to match his size. He was warm, gregarious and possessed of a down-home humor. He was well-connected both in the Republican Party and in business. At the same time, he was a devoted outdoorsman and spoke frequently in behalf of environmental causes.

A Kentucky patrician by birth and a gentleman farmer on the Wye River on Maryand's Eastern Shore, Mr. Morton was elected to Congress in 1962 from Maryland's First District, which is conservative in politics and Democratic in voting habits. His constituents returned him to Congress for four additional terms.

Increasingly Isolated

In January, 1971, Mr. Morton was sworn in as secretary of the interior. He replaced Walter Hickel of Alaska, who had been fired for challenging the President Nixon on energy and conservation policy.

Mr. Morton had vowed on being nominated that he would "purify the environment." But he found himself increasingly isolated from the administration.

When the Arab nations announced their oil embargo in October, 1973, the oil and natural gas functions of the Interior Department were removed to the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Mr. Morton watched with growing uneasiness as Mr. Nixon went down in the Watergate scandal.

In 1975, President Ford nominated Mr. Morton as secretary of commerce. In 1976, he became Mr. Ford's campaign manager and in the closing days of the administration served as a presidential counselor with Cabinet rank.

Mr. Morton rose to the top of the Republican Party while in Congress. He was Mr. Nixon's floor manager at the 1968 Republican convention that nominated him for the presidency. He made the speech nominating Spiro Agnew, then the governor of Maryland, to be the candidate for vice president. In 1969, Mr. Nixon appointed him chairman of the Republican National Committee, a post he held until shortly before he went to the Interior Department.

Mr. Morton was born in Louisville, Ky. His parents were David Morton, a physician, and Mary Ballard Morton, an heiress to a flour milling business. He was one of three children. His older brother is Thruston Morton, a former U.S. senator from Kentucky.

Yale Graduate

Mr. Morton was educated at the Woodberry Forest School near Orange, Va., and at Yale University, from which he graduated in 1937.

He served briefly in the Navy, but had to resign his commission because of a back condition. He joined Ballard & Ballard, the family flour business. During World War II, he enlisted in the Army as a private and rose to the rank of captain. He returned to Ballard & Ballard after the war and served as its president from 1947 to 1951.

In that year the firm was merged with the Pillsbury Flour Co. Mr. Morton remained a director of Pillsbury and a member of its executive commitee for several years.

By the time of the Pillsbury merger, Thruston Morton already was launched on his political career. Rogers Morton became heavily involved in his brother's campaigns and this was his baptism in politics.

—J.Y. SMITH



AP

Rogers C.B. Morton

Uruguay Arrests 48 In Communist Raid

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 20 (UPI) — Military police raided the secret meeting place of the outlawed Uruguayan Communist Party and arrested 48 persons, a police statement said yesterday.

Among the arrested was Leon Lev Poniachik, who became the party's first secretary when his predecessor, Rodney Arismendi, left the country for the Soviet Union. The military regime outlawed the party in 1973.

774 Vietnam Refugees Land in Malaysia Ports

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 20 (AP) — Five boats with 774 Vietnamese refugees arrived Wednesday and yesterday in Trengganu state, about 180 miles northeast of here, refugee officials said today.

There are more than 53,000 Vietnamese refugees in Malaysian camps, and about half are on Pulau Bidong, an island in the South China Sea.

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS



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Turkey, Iraq Cooperate To Suppress Kurd Rebels

By John Lawton

ISTANBUL, April 20 (WP) — Turkey and Iraq, fearful that the current revolt by Kurds in Iran may spread to their countries, have agreed to cooperate in suppressing Kurdish separatism in their border areas.

The agreement, Turkish sources said, was reached during talks in Baghdad this week between Turkish chief of staff Gen. Kenan Evren and Iraqi military leaders.

There has been minor fighting between Kurds and Iraqi troops during the last three years, and Turkish security forces recently found large caches of arms, some reportedly of Soviet manufacture, in Kurdish strongholds in the southeast.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit said on Tuesday that containing Kurdish separatism was one of the primary tasks of his government.

Uncoordinated Revolts

About 10 million Kurds inhabit the mountainous wastes of southeast Turkey, northeast Iraq and northwest Iran. Fiercely independent, the Kurds have been rising in uncoordinated revolts for almost a century only to be suppressed by Arabs, Persians and Turks.

The brief uprising in Sanandaj last month which forced the new Iranian government to make major concessions to Kurdish autonomy has sparked a new wave of Kurdish nationalism in the Middle East.

Concern over Kurdish separatism is deep in Turkey, where more than half of the 10 million Kurds live. Turkey's total population is about 42 million.

The Kurdish issue has even penetrated domestic politics here.

Oblique Accusation

Six independent Cabinet ministers, on whom Mr. Ecevit's Republic People's Party depends for its majority in the parliament, have indirectly accused a minister belonging to the party of supporting Kurdish aspirations.

The split in the Ecevit government was resolved only after a 17-hour Cabinet meeting on Monday. After the meeting Mr. Ecevit promised economic relief for the largely underdeveloped Kurdish regions of southeast Turkey. Yet, with Turkey's current economic difficulties, it may be difficult to fulfill this pledge.

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5 Die in Clashes

TEHRAN, April 20 (Reuters) — At least five persons were killed and 15 wounded today in fighting in the northwest Iranian town of Naghadeh, radio reports said.

The clashes started during a meeting of the Kurdish Democratic Party, the reports said. They did not indicate what groups were involved.

U.S. Rep. O'Neill Assails British Policy on Ulster

From Agency Dispatches

DUBLIN, April 20 — U.S. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill yesterday accused Britain of using Northern Ireland as a "political football" and called on the next British government to "get serious" about negotiating a settlement there. The remark drew sharp reaction today from political leaders in Britain and Northern Ireland.

Mr. O'Neill today made an unscheduled visit in Belfast to the leaders of Northern Ireland's four main political parties and to the leader of Ulster's peace movement, Mairead Corrigan.

Speaking here yesterday at a banquet given by Premier Jack Lynch, Mr. O'Neill said that he thought that Britain was not treating the problem of the guerrilla war in the six Ulster counties with sufficient urgency.

"We have been concerned that the problem has been treated as a political football in London, or has otherwise been given a low priority," he said. "So far as I am concerned, there is no more serious problem on the agenda of British politics than a crisis which has claimed 2,000 lives and caused almost 20,000 serious injuries."

Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, who could become Britain's prime minister in the May 3 elections, said, "We have never used Ulster as a political football between the parties. Events there are too deeply tragic for any of us to do that."

Mr. O'Neill, heading a delegation of 16 U.S. congressmen visiting Ireland, said that the United States did not want to take sides in the British election, but "we do insist on an early, realistic and major initiative on the part of the incoming government so as to get serious negotiations moving quickly toward a just, realistic and workable solution."

In Belfast, at the home of U.S. Consul Charles Stout, Mr. O'Neill had separate, private talks with Gerard Fitt, the leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party; Olivier Napier, the Alliance Party leader; Harry West, the leader of the Official Unionists, and the Rev. Ian Paisley, the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party.

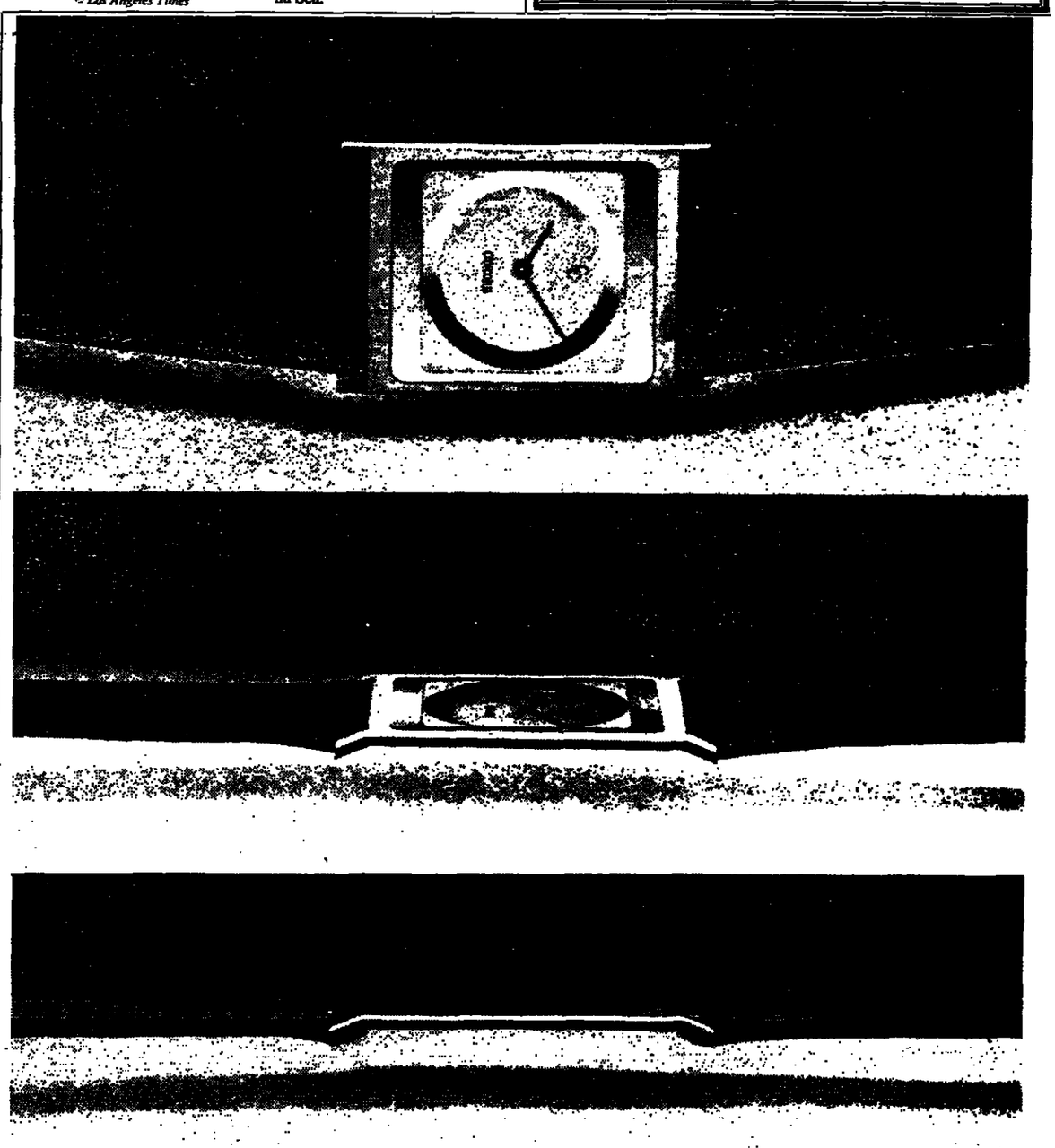


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U.S. Panel Blames Airliner Crew For Collision That Killed 144

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP) — The failure of an airliner's crew to keep track of a small plane was the primary cause of the United States' worst air disaster, a U.S. government safety board ruled tentatively yesterday.

The two aircraft collided over San Diego Sept. 25 and crashed into a residential area, killing 144 persons.

The National Transportation Safety Board agreed unanimously that the flight crew of the Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing 727 was to blame, but it put off adopting a final report on the accident to discuss contributing causes.

The safety board said that air traffic controllers gave the jet clearance to make a visual approach into San Diego's Lindbergh Field and advised the crew of the location of a single-engine Cessna 172. The PSA pilot acknowledged that he had the smaller plane in sight.

Once the jet accepted visual clearance, the board said, it was the crew's responsibility to keep track of the Cessna and to report to controllers if it lost sight of it.

A cockpit voice recorder tape revealed that the crew had lost sight of the Cessna and was scanning the sky for it up to the moment of the collision.

The crew did not report to the ground. Had the loss of visual contact been reported, controllers could have taken control of the aircraft's approach using radar, the board said. The Cessna pilot was flying by instruments.

INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS

'Father of All Orphans'

Janusz Korczak: A Remarkable Man

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — It was a pleasant summer day on Aug. 5, 1942 and there was an air of vacation about as the procession of 200 children began to march. The youngsters were happy to get away from the lugubrious atmosphere of the Warsaw ghetto; they were calm and unafraid. After all, the Old Doctor had told them when they left the orphanage that they were going on a picnic.

Their real destination was Treblinka, one of the most infamous extermination camps in German-occupied Poland. Before they had left, Janusz Korczak was told that he would not have to go, that his life could be spared. But the Old Doctor refused; he took a child by the hand, and followed by his closest assistant, Stefania Wilczynska, lead the procession to its final destination.

Thus, the orphans of the Warsaw ghetto walked to their death and thus ended the extraordinary life of Janusz Korczak, a man whose life is told by first describing the way it ended and who is honored by Israel as "the father of all orphans."

Korczak was one of the leading innovators of the century on questions of education. His total devotion to children, up to the point of death, was the logical consequence of his moral and philosophical principles.

Korczak (a pen name for Henryk Goldschmidt) was born in Warsaw in 1879 of a well-to-do Jewish family. His father died while Henryk was studying medicine, obliging the young man to earn a living for his mother, his sister and himself, without abandoning his studies.

It was then that he began to know the meaning of poverty, to become familiar with the slums of Warsaw, where hunger and disease condemned all children to a life without smiles.

It was because of what he learned there that several years later, as a well-known pediatrician, he abandoned his medical career to take up his real vocation, that of teacher.

"I have seen three wars," Korczak once said. "men without arms, without legs, their bodies torn open. . .poor soldiers. . . But, I'll tell you this, the most horrible thing I have seen is a drunk beating an innocent child."

He tried to convince parents and teachers of the importance of love in the education of children. The title of his books are eloquent: "How to Love a Child," "The Child's Rights to Respect," "Children of the Street," "A Child of the Drawing-Room." He also wrote numerous short stories where he described the life of children the way he wished it would be. The best known of these is "King Macius I," which was translated into 30 languages.

In 1911, Korczak became the director of a Jewish orphans' home. In 1926, the new Polish authorities named him head of a Polish orphanage. Soon, these two establishments and the vacation centers which he directed were transformed into an extraordinary human and educational laboratory.

He turned the control of the homes and centers over to the children who lived there. Discipline was imposed by the children themselves through a self-government council, which ruled on all important matters concerning the running of the establishment. Any violation of regulation — by a child or an adult — was put before the citizens' tribunal that met three times a week.

The doctor himself went up before the tribunal twice; once for sliding down the ramp of the main staircase and the second time for having been too harsh toward a little girl.

Korczak managed to get a newspaper going, which appeared for several years, with the help of a Jewish publication. The Little Review was the work of Jewish and Polish children; it had foreign correspondents on its staff but only one adult, the editor in chief.

Another extraordinary aspect of the Korczak experience is that it took place as Nazism gained in Germany and while Hitler's doctrine of hatred began to pervade in Europe. By bringing together Jewish and Polish children, Korczak was acting against intolerance and fighting all the tenets of prejudice.

He addressed his message to adults in the name of the child, of his right to love, to protection, to respect for the child's awful apprenticeship of the world. "Children are born with their qualities and their faults; it is up to you to create the conditions so that they may become better," he said.

Korczak dreamed of living in Palestine and he went there twice in the 1930s. He believed that the experience of the kibbutzim and of the pioneers was directly in line with his own ideas and theories. But this man, who never married, could not bring himself to abandon his many children.

In 1938, while Hitler and his ideas gain strength throughout Europe, he wrote a book still full of hope called "Men Are Good." But not all men. In 1940, Korczak was thrown into the ghetto and forced to leave his orphanage. But he remained with his Jewish orphans. Two years later, after struggling to survive through the misery of the ghetto, he accompanied his children to Treblinka and disappeared in a gas chamber to enter into legend. It was the end of his life, but not of his ideas.

The 25th anniversary of his death came during the violent 1967-1968 anti-Semitic campaign in Poland, following the 1967 war in the Middle East. Any attempt to honor this man, a reserve officer, who during the Nazi occupation wore his Polish Army uniform beneath his coat embelished with a Star of David, would have been more a demonstration of hypocrisy and cynicism than of respect for his martyrdom.

Yet this year, the 100th anniversary of Korczak's birth, has been declared a "Korczak Year" by Poland, by UNESCO and throughout the world.

By honoring Korczak, one of the most remarkable men it has given to the world, Poland pays homage at the same time to 3 million Polish Jews killed by the Nazis, ripped from the land where their ancestors found refuge and to which they offered an inestimable treasure of human and cultural values.

Discrimination

Warsaw could take advantage of this opportunity to put an end to all forms of discrimination toward those who survived the holocaust and who remain from what was once a flourishing Jewish community in Poland. It could start by allowing those who were forced to leave in 1968-1969 — and who are still not permitted to return — to go back to visit Poland to visit their families or their families' graves.

If Korczak remains as a cultural force in the world, it is because he pleaded that all those who have power, whatever power in the world, turn toward children and see what it is that deprives them of joy and their right to smile.

The Year of the Child is also the Korczak Year, and this is not a coincidence; it is a symbol and it may be an indication of things to come.

The following are excerpts from the writings of Janusz Korczak: *"A child is an intelligent creature and knows the needs, difficulties and obstacles of his life well. Despotic orders, imposed rigors and distrustful control is not the way, but tactful agreements, belief in experience, cooperation and coexistence."*

* * *

"A child is like a foreigner who does not understand the language, does not know the direction of the streets, or the laws and customs. Sometimes a child prefers to look round for himself and when it is too difficult he asks for guidance and advice. . ."

* * *

"Respect for a child's ignorance. . . Respect for the effort of learning!. . . Respect for defeat and tears!. . . Respect for a child's property and his budget!. . . Respect for the mysteries and the ups and downs involved in the hard work of growing up."

* * *

"Children constitute a large percent of humanity, the population, the nation, inhabitants and citizens — they are their constant companions. . . The years of childhood are long and important years in the life of man."



Korczak (arrow) with orphans — all perished in the Holocaust.

The New Storm Troopers: A Blip on Bonn's Horizon

By Michael Getler

HAMBURG (WP) — In a small, red-lighted basement bar here called the Endstation, a half-dozen young men, most of them 18 or 19 years old, drink beer, strut around, laugh and swap stories.

They look like neighborhood kids — some with very soft faces, others a bit tougher — except that they all wear black jackboots, black leather overcoats and black caps. Their shirts are black as well — and emblazoned with close facsimiles of the Nazi SS double lighting bolt and death's-head insignia.

They are members of the Action Front of National Socialists, one of 20 to 50 small bands of neo-Nazis that have sprung up around West Germany in the past few years — a tiny, ostracized, politically insignificant but uncomfortable blip on the horizon of this country's stable postwar democracy.

One 19-year-old leans a plastic shopping bag next to the bar and takes his coat off. Inside the bag is an ax, and on his arm is swastika. An older man, a sort of secret leader who is not in uniform, orders him to get rid of the ax and the armband, either of which could be grounds for arrest. The leader carries a small pistol in his coat pocket.

"Some of the young ones are dangerous and stupid," the older man says. "You can take that from me. They are nut cases. If you give them an order, even a stupid order, they will carry it out. That's why leadership is so important. It would be dangerous to get the wrong man at the top."

The man, who is about 40 and will not give his name, claims there is a secret *fuehrer* of all the neo-Nazi groups in West Germany, but that he must remain secret to avoid being arrested. Police, and in fact other neo-Nazis, dispute this; some of them say that there is more rivalry than cohesion in and between these groups.

Estimates Vary

Estimates by officials of West Germany's Office for the Protection of the Constitution, similar to the FBI, and those by neo-Nazi leaders do not vary much on the size of neo-Nazi groups.

Christian Lochte, a director of the federal security police in Hamburg, estimates that there are about 20 such groups, an increase over the 17 reported last year, with about 1,000 members altogether, up from 900, the last estimate. Lochte estimates that about 200 of these are especially militant, hard-core fanatics.

Warner Poelchau, a West German journalist who covers the neo-Nazi scene, estimates the membership at closer to 2,000. He believes that there are groups in small towns that the police haven't found.

Whatever the precise figure, the total is tiny in a country of 60 million people. While the neo-Nazi movement here is important simply because this is Germany, it would be grossly unfair to portray West Germany today as sympathetic to such extremism, or on the brink of a Nazi renaissance.

However, the membership, though tiny, is growing slowly, and the gangs are becoming more brazen. The number of criminal incidents in 1977 — such as the smearing of swastikas on government buildings and Jewish graves — doubled to 616 from the year before and will be up again when the 1978 figures are released soon by the police. The number of major incidents of violence is more than 40 a year.

Most ominously, the neo-Nazis are young people, mostly between the ages of 14 and 25, with a few older ones who serve as "bridges" to the aging and dwindling Hitlerites of the World War II era.

Thirty-four years after the end of World War II, why is it that there is any neo-Nazi youth movement in West Germany — no matter how small? West Germany today is a booming, prosperous country, where nothing like the economic chaos that allowed Hitler to flourish exists. There is no post-World War I Treaty of Versailles to humiliate the Germans, and not even many Jews left here to blame things on.

The police and the neo-Nazis agree on some of the answers: youth unemployment, a desire for action and a feeling that they can only succeed by being far more radical than the decaying National Democratic Party (NPD), the closest thing today to Hitler's party. The NPD's membership of older, more discreet ultranationalists has dropped to 9,000 from 30,000 in 1974. The NPD is the only party of the extreme right to have been on a postwar German ballot.

The neo-Nazis are "much more directly connected to the real Nazi ways," Lochte says, "than the old NPD. They cheer Hitler directly, are outspokenly anti-Semitic and are fascinated with the paraphernalia and uniforms," an observation easy to confirm in the fantasy world of the bar here.

"Most of our group doesn't have work or they haven't finished their apprenticeship," a front leader says. "A lot of them have nothing better to do. We know that. So they are easy for us to get. Perhaps all of them are not committed to the cause. But they know they can get action with us, busting up Communist Party propaganda stands and things like that.

"History shows what happens if you give unemployed people something to believe in. So we tell them we are not guilty of anything, that the whole world sat on its hands and did nothing for the Jews, but only we are condemned."

Though there is little ideological understanding among the neo-Nazi rank and file, and the numbers are small, the leader is not pessimistic. "How did the Third Reich get started?" he asks. "Right now we don't have much of a chance, because conditions are too good. But when the economic collapse comes, we'll be ready, and at that moment the people will come."

However, Harro Heyer, a Hamburg security official, says that "the neo-Nazis have no chance here, no future. They have no intellectuals, not even the tiniest following in the universities, no backing in the normal news media. The citizens are against them" — an assessment that is widely shared in West Germany.

"They live to break taboos, to make grown-ups nervous and mad," Heyer says. "How else can you explain an 11-year-old smearing swastikas on Jewish graves?"

If the neo-Nazis have no intellectuals, they do have some leaders, and the police are cracking down. They are jailing those leaders, apparently operating on the assumption that neo-Nazis, like old Nazis, remain transfixed by what Germans call the *Fuehrerprinzip* — the need for a strong leader.

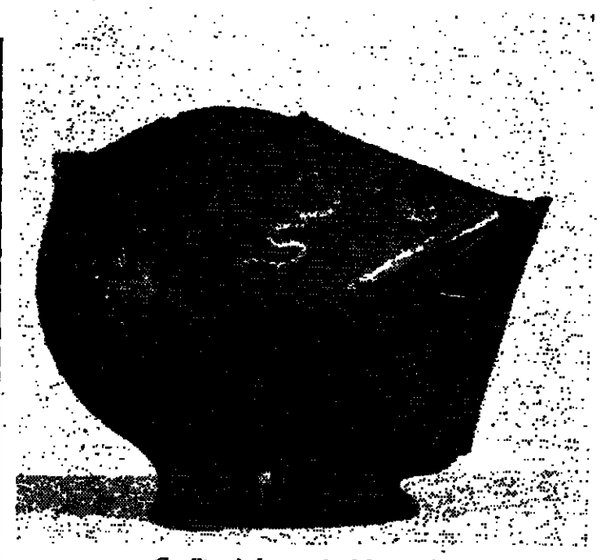
Their top leader, and the man who comes closest to a new fuehrer in the minds of young and old alike in the movement, is Michael Kuehnen, 23. He was dishonorably discharged from the West German Army's officer corps in 1977 and has become perhaps the most dangerous neo-Nazi demagogue and anti-Semite of postwar era.

Police arrested him last summer, charging him with inciting violence and racial hatred, and with masterminding a raid on a NATO weapons depot. He is still in jail, but his followers get misty-eyed talking of his powers.

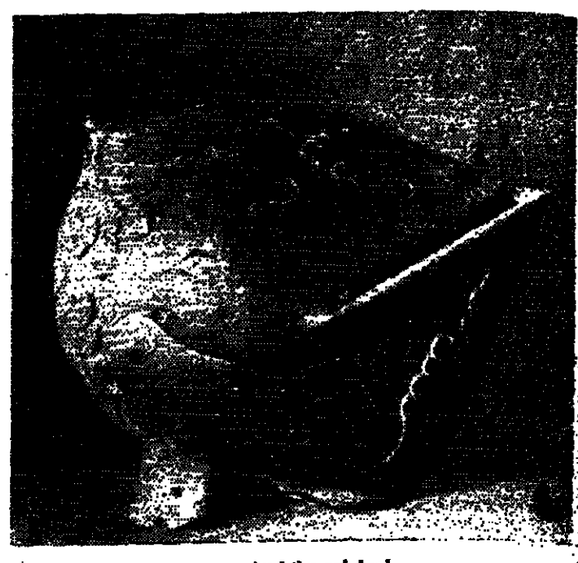
"They put Kuehnen in jail at just the right time," says a dejected Edgar Geiss, a neo-Nazi propagandist who is twice Kuehnen's age, "because he would have increased the size of the Hamburg group dramatically. He is not a terrorist. He knows you can't find resonance in people by terrorizing them. But he is more dangerous to the state, because he can gather people behind him by the sheer force of his personality."

West German police have been sharply criticized by many civil libertarians here and by some Social Democratic politicians and some citizens' groups for not cracking down harder in enforcing laws against certain kinds of Nazi-style behavior.

Lochte, however, rejects any charge that the police are moving slowly, pointing to the steady rise in arrests and court cases.



Crediton helmets: the fake . . .



. . . And the original

The Art Market

Too-Well-Traveled Helmet Still Far From Home

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, April 20 (IHT) — What happens to an important objet d'art stolen from a church when its original provenance has been confirmed but after it has changed hands several times on the art market and reached a museum?

A layman might believe that a polite letter from the church authorities to the unsuspecting institution would take care of the matter. In real life, it does not. The holder ignores the letter and hangs on to the goods. And the story of the Crediton Helmet, which has the ring of a P.G. Wodehouse joke but is regrettably serious, is there to prove it.

The initial setting is the southern English borough of Crediton, in Devon, which has one of those charming old-world Gothic churches full of historic relics. One of these, a splendid mid-16th-century helmet in the manner of the Italian family of armorers, the Negroli, and once used as "a funerary achievement" (i.e. as part of armor hung over a tomb), was photographed as early as 1908 by F.H. Crossley and later reproduced by J.C. Cox in his "English Church Fittings."

In the bookplate, the piece is artistically arranged in a sort of "trophy" composition, complete with breastplate, riding boots and stirrups, and shows a little damage. That damage is what started all the trouble.

On Jan. 11, 1910, according to records that can still be checked in the "Governors' Minute Book" of the church, a wealthy antiquarian of high repute, A.L. Radford of Bovey, offered to "put the helmet into proper condition." The offer was promptly accepted.

On April 2, 1912, the Crediton church expressed its thanks to Radford "for repairing the old helmet in the Corporation Room," but expressed no surprise at the time spent on the piece, which certainly looked like the original, but — undetected at the time — was not.

During the 28-month lapse, one thing is certain: In November, 1910, the piece had been exhibited in its original condition to the Meyrick Society, an exclusive club of arms collectors, by Sir Guy Laking, a well-known expert on arms and armor who graciously helped the rich in finding objets d'art. Radford had apparently asked Laking to take the piece to a restorer.

Another established fact is that when an American collector of armor, Carl Otto von Kienbusch, came to London in 1923, he saw that helmet in the house of the English dealer Samuel Whawell, although he did not know anything about its provenance. Von Kienbusch later wrote that "Whawell wasn't particularly anxious to sell the helmet at the time." Indeed, it was still with Whawell when he died four years later.

On Sale

The helmet was part of a Sotheby's sale May 3, 1927. Fate has its ironies. The catalog of the Whawell collection had been written by Sir Guy Laking. Possibly absent-mindedly, Laking described the piece as "by one of the Negroli, used as a funerary achievement, Italian, mid-sixteenth century" — passing over the connection with Crediton. The helmet was acquired for £200 by another American with an excellent eye for armor, William Randolph Hearst, only to be resold by Gimbel's in New York when Hearst ran into financial difficulties in 1941.

This time Von Kienbusch got it but he was still still unaware of its provenance.

That might have been that, had not been for the curiosity of an English scholar, Claude Blair, the world's foremost authority on European arms and armor. In May, 1958, Blair, intrigued by a persistent rumor among British connoisseurs that something was wrong with the piece at Crediton, went down to Devon with Arthur Dufty, later master of the armouries at the Tower of London and a great connoisseur. The two specialists found it hard to make up their minds, because a thick cover of brown paint concealed much of the helmet's detail.

Blair persuaded the church governors to let him have it cleaned, which was done by a restorer at the Victoria and Albert Museum. As soon as the paint came off, it became obvious to Blair and Dufty that the Crediton piece was a fake.

But a comparison of the 1912 photograph and a photograph of the Whawell-sale piece left no doubt that the two were one and the same — the original. It follows that the sale helmet had been stolen sometime between 1908 and 1912 and replaced by a sham.

Blair knew Von Kienbusch well and wrote to ask if he would refer the helmet to Crediton. The collector, a disinterested man, answered that he was not unwilling to dispatch it back to Crediton, but he had already promised his collection to the Philadelphia Art Museum, which had reserved the space and established a future curatorship. The museum president, Stuart Ingersoll, was against returning the helmet.

Blair could do little more than warn the church to notify the executors as soon as the helmet's owner died.

Correspondence

Von Kienbusch died in February, 1976, and a lengthy correspondence ensued between church authorities and "friends" in the British diplomatic corps, who in turn had "solicitor friends" in Washington. The then-director of the Philadelphia museum, E. Turner, at first answered that probate of the will had been delayed and that the matter might take as long as two years to settle.

The affair has dragged on, with inconclusive letters exchanged. A flat "No" has not been elicited from the Philadelphia museum, but the "friendly" approach taken by the church seems to have been a failure.

So far, the number of people on both sides of the Atlantic who are aware of the theft/substitution seems to be a handful of specialist museum administrators and the lessly ineffectual churchmen. In the last 20 years or so, the matter has been conducted under a cloak of secrecy. The various concerned parties obviously thought the decision should be theirs and saw no reason to inform the public — although both church and museum supposedly act for the benefit of the public.

It will be interesting to see if open debate can affect the attitude of a great museum regarding an object in its possession generally acknowledged to have been stolen from a church — no matter who did it or precisely when.

Should there be the indication of response on the museum's part, and promptly, that gesture could have considerable weight on combatting a virulent art-world plague: the non-return of stolen objects, whether laundered or not — to their rightful custodians.

Recently plundered churches in Italy (and, although less publicized, in France, Spain and England) would be relieved to know that at least a precedent exists.

Music

'The Merchant of Venice' as Operetta

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 20 (IHT) — While Shakespeare has been the posthumous collaborator of a handful of formidable composers, he has been miniaturized in spirit by the good intentions and limitations of countless others, a case in point being the Paris Opera's revival of Reynaldo Hahn's "Le Marchand de Venise" at the Salle Favart.

Hahn (1875-1947) was a Venezuela-born French composer, conductor and, until his death, the very conservative music critic of the daily Le Figaro. Precocious as a composer, and a pupil of Massenet, he is best known today for songs and piano pieces of charm and elegance, and operettas (notably "Ciboulette") in the direct line from Lecocq and Messager. A half-dozen attempts at opera have not survived him.

The experience of conducting "Don Giovanni" seems to have inspired Hahn to compose "The Merchant of Venice" with Mozart's musical architecture in mind. He worked on it during World War I, while at the front, but it was not performed until 1935, at the Paris Opera, and that was that.

The libretto, a three-act adaptation by Miguel Zamacois, is faithful in its broad outlines to Shakespeare. But the music conforms perfectly to Hahn's own strengths and weaknesses, being preponderantly operetta-like in weight and character, with charming airs, often witty ensembles and some broad parody, but without dramatic power.

It is not that the composer does not try. There is a real effort to make Shylock into a tragic figure, but a long "hate" aria in the first act and another monologue of outrage at his defeat in the final act are unsubtle and unconvincing. The effect is even vaguely ludicrous, as if some authentic operatic villain had somehow stumbled into an otherwise innocuous French operetta.

The music of the masked Venetian revelers and the scenes of Portia's Moroccan and Aragonese suitors choosing the wrong caskets is full of amusing, if obvious, musical parody; the three pairs of lovers have plenty of lyrical scope for their sentiments; Portia's "quality of mercy" speech comes out as an appealing, long-lined aria in the manner of Massenet, and the work ends with a vaudeville finale whose form recalls that of Mozart's "Abduction."

Not Well Served

Neither Shakespeare nor Hahn was well served by the production. Marc Cheifetz, resident stage director at the Opera, has tried to transpose this slender work into some sort of study of anti-Semitism while at the same time vaguely updating it. There is an irrelevant silent prologue in which a nasty little gentile kid breaks a Jewish child's fiddle. There are touches of police brutality toward the Jews in the trial scene, with the policemen's black capes being the reverse of the maskers' colorful ones from the first act. A filmed sequence that had the Prince of Aragon pompously arriving at Portia's palazzo (shot in the grandiose spaces of the Paris Opera) was amusing, but also irrelevant.

Bernard Arnould's set of dirty brick walls is hardly identifiable as Venicem, and the costumes are decidedly Edwardian, with Antonio and his friends being portrayed as disagreeably haughty upper-class Englishmen. Shylock, beardless and youngish, is no traditional stage Jew, although he does affect a lot of the usurer's stagey hand-wringing.

Manuel Rosenthal conducted with earnestness and evident affection for the work, and a cast of young French singers was vocally excellent. Michele Command stood out as Portia and as an ideal exponent of Hahn's perfumed lyricism. Christian Poulizac was the powerful bass Shylock, but his characterization lacked variety, while Marc Vento was the languidly arrogant Antonio. Among his young companions, Leonard Pezzino's tenor Gratiano was the most poised and vocally appealing.

Archaeology

Exposed Pompeii Faces Second Death

By Samuel Koo

POMPEII, Italy (AP) — Pompeii, the bustling Roman city transformed into a ghost town by a blanket of volcanic dust 1,900 years ago, is threatened today with a second death, Italian preservationists say.

"We're doing our best to preserve and consolidate what has been excavated, but the task is overwhelming," said Stefano De Caro, the 29-year-old resident archaeologist and administrative director of Pompeii.

Bruno Molajoli, an art historian, termed the fight against the city's deterioration "almost hopeless . . . if unchecked it will lead to the total, final destruction of Pompeii."

The ancient city, located about 14 miles southeast of Naples, was once a popular resort of stately one-and two-story villas, shops, paved streets and public theaters graced with statues and mosaics.

Unearthed in 1700s

But on the morning of Aug. 24, in the year 79, the long-dormant volcano Vesuvius blew up, covering the city in ashes. The site was discovered in the early 1700s and unearthed. Now, the forces of nature, thievery and poor administration are taking their toll.

Two-thirds of the oval-shaped city, about two miles in circumference and the home of 20,000 people at the time of the eruption, has been laid bare. There are no plans to excavate the remainder since officials want to preserve what has been found.

Molajoli said the unearthed buildings are mostly brick with marble or plaster facing, which cannot resist severe weather. The houses have no roofs because they collapsed under the weight of cinders, exposing the delicate wall paintings to the sun and rain.

The city's paved streets and stepping stones are taking a "terrible beating" from the feet of more than 1.3 million visitors a year, while a parasite-infested vegetation chokes the ancient walls and threatens the foundations, Molajoli said. The growth must be pulled by hand because chemicals can adversely affect the old structures.

Security is also a major problem. De Caro said he needed 250 guards to do an effective job, and since he has only 178, he has closed parts of Pompeii to visitors.

Four serious thefts took place last year. In one, thieves took four valuable statues and chiseled six paintings from the walls of a house.

A system of lights and an "unobtrusive" fence were built on the northern edge of the city, but Dr. De Caro said he did not expect the security measures to end thefts and vandalism.

Most art snatchers are motivated by "artistic fanaticism" and not by money-making considerations, he said, since the artifacts have been catalogued and are known to museums and dealers.

Souvenir-seeking tourists take their toll by sneaking off with bits of decorated plaster, mosaics or stones. Others engrave their names on the walls next to the names of ancient Pompeiians.

De Caro and Molajoli agree that it is impossible for only one resident archaeologist to oversee the city. "It's a job for 20," said Molajoli. De Caro said he must devote half his time to paper work, and he has fewer than 50 technicians and laborers to do restoration and maintenance.

Italy's parliament appropriated nearly $4 million in 1976 for a five-year program for Pompeii, but De Caro said a permanent arrangement must be found.

"Pompeii's last hope rests on international solidarity of those who are willing to preserve this treasure for the common interest of all nations," Molajoli said.

"We are often asked how we plan to commemorate the 1,900th anniversary of the eruption of Vesuvius," said one staff member. "We're so preoccupied with problems of daily upkeep that we hardly can think of any other project."

The immensely popular Pompeii exhibition now in the United States has drawn 4,000 to 5,000 persons a day during its tour of Boston, Chicago and Dallas, Texas. The exhibit opens in New York's Museum of Natural History on Sunday.

The display, the first in the United States, represents a cross-section of the art and craftsmanship of the buried city as well as life in an ordinary town in the greatest country of its time.

Another foreign tour is likely soon, perhaps to Australia and some European countries.

Arts Agenda

Gundula Janowitz is in the title role of a new production of Richard Strauss' "Arabella" just staged by the Grand Theatre of Geneva. Heinrich Hollreiser is the conductor, Imo Moszkowicz the stage director and Max Roethlisberger the designer for the production, which will also be given April 23, 27, 29 and May 1.

Around the Galleries

Women's Role in War In Posters of 1914-18

Brussels

sters: Women and Children in World War I, Museum of the Army, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Brussels, to May 31.

The use of women is a common- ce today and television has ac- stomed both women and chil- en to being the main targets of ychological warfare in the form sales propaganda. But at the rt of World War I there were no h sophisticated means to reach e public and the British govern- nt quickly realized that to hieve maximum impact in dis- minating official needs and poli- the best method would be to mket the country with posters. tists were pressed into this patri- c service and their stirring calls duty, emotionally illustrated, nt up on every wall, hoarding, rade, and even, giant-sized, ound the Nelson Monument in afalgar Square.

The Museum of the Army in ussels has a varied collection of se posters from Britain, France, lgium, the United States, Poland d Germany, and these make up modest but interesting exhibi- n featuring women and children war.

"Women of Britain Say — Go!" mpets one legend across a aching painting of two women d a child clinging together at an en window as they watch the sol- rs marching past outside; "Dad- what did YOU do in the Great r?" asks a small girl on her her's knee as he stares outward h a haunted expression of guilt. "Women! Help America's sons the war" begs a white-haired ther figure appealing to the pub- to buy U.S. government bonds. nst Children Die and Mothers d in Vain?" cries another Lib- y Bond poster, showing a women ping two babies in a scene of olation. Atrocities are invoked another that says simply "Re- nber Belgium!" with a Prussian- neted soldier dragging off a young girl. A French appeal war funds rings out like the title a wild movie, "The Loan of the Cartridge," depicting an elder- an and young child dragging a of ammunition toward a sol- crouched in battle position at front. A more passive, hopeless peration shows through in the sh Victims Relief Fund poster re a group of men, women and dren huddle in a wrecked land- e looking upward in appeal to Virgin for help. German wom- were exhorted to donate their combings to industry, illustrat- y a girl pensively combing her en hair.

athos, often slipping into os, was the poster artists' main in the early years of the Great and they used it as ruthlessly ms. But when it came to action than packing their men off to protecting their children or ng war bonds, women received er treatment.

s the toll on manpower grew ier and the war tougher, so did female image. Subtly trans- ed from the sad but proud fig- left behind, women swung into n, Britain called its women in- ously into the factories; "For y Fighter a Woman Worker" a woman into businesslike alls and peaked cap, holding a high-explosive shell in one , a fighter plane in the other. Her Their Lives Depend. nen Munitions Workers, Enrol nce" enjoins a poster showing man in factory dress beside a y artillery piece. "More Aero- s Are Needed, Women, Come Help!" commands a woman, upraised to salute a plane pass- verhead. An American woman honist at her switchboard s uniform, sits by a window soldiers passing in battle gear, ing ruins in the distance. She topped waving goodbye to her and gone right along with "Back Our Girls Over e!" is the new cry.

ey make up a fascinating syn- s of visual history during four of violence, at a time when en had no official status ex- as homemakers, no vote and egal rights, but were indispen- as an active element in all-out

* * *

ldo Romberg, Galerie Anne Horenbeeck, 183 Chaussee Charleroi, Brussels, to April

academic approach to art demonstrates experiments in formation, called conceptual o much like a blackboard les- n palette technique to leave oom for imaginative interpre- . Romberg sets down daubs nt or thin brush lines in rows, tracing the metamorphosis of to purple or naming each col- rather dry and uninspiring se.

* * *

Obel, Galerie Alexandra nett, 154 Chausee de Char- i, Brussels, to April 28.

Danish artist who has shown s gallery in the past exhibits a of "diver" paintings that set is fluid style, with line and

cbeth' Ballet Planned

SCOW, April 20 (Reuters) — speare's "Macbeth" will be d as a ballet by Moscow's Bol- heater, with choreography by mir Vasiliev, one of the any's leading male dancers, music by the veteran Soviet oser Kirill Molchanov, Vasi- id yesterday.



World War I poster in Brussels show

Brussels as Seen by Naif Artists, Salle Tinne Pot (Kredietbank), 19 Grand Place, Brussels, to May 13.

An exhibition to mark the millenium of the city, these paintings are colorful naif renderings of abbeys and streets and squares and churches and parks in and around Brussels, painted by 13 contemporary artists. Some are too skillful for the true definition of naif, some are clumsy and pallid, but all present an idealized vision of Brussels, quaint and bright and picturesque, often alluding to a past long vanished, like the lush country gardens surrounding the Ixelles town hall, or the lively fantasy of the nun's burial procession in the Place Royale, or the graceful elegance of a house in Rue de la Loi, once a private residence of a great family but now the offices of the premier and his staff.

—RONA DOBSON

Paris

Bernard Schultze, Galerie Jean Leroy, 37 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to May 12.

Large drawings, paintings and a few sculptures by Schultze reveal the exceptional quality of his work, a quality which shines with particular force in the drawings. What we seem to have here is a modern "Temptation of Saint Anthony," without the saint, without the demons, but with the strange, proliferating and extravagant projection into space of a restlessly burgeoning inner world. The large area of the drawing is minutely covered with structures that are neither landscapes nor figures yet evoke both in an entirely satisfying way and remind one of the fantastical landscapes of a Jacques Callot. The paintings follow the same sort of procedure, though perhaps in a less satisfying manner to the extent that the opacity of the medium does not allow for the same sense of space, indeed of immensity that is so well rendered in the drawings.

* * *

Folon, Galerie Berggruen, 70 Rue de l'Universite, Paris 7, to May 1.

The world of Folon is familiar to a very broad public, if only because he has been a favorite designer for magazine covers throughout much of the Western world. The present show of 34 watercolors is therefore familiar fare in dulcet tones, sometimes offering a gentle conceit touching on the fate of those who move where arrows point and eschew the side street with the one-way sign. The general impression is a mite pallid this time, not just in colors but in mood — even the grim, tyrannical city becomes almost benign and suffused with the gentle hues of spring.

* * *

Giorgio de Chirico, Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to May 5.

Some years ago Salvador Dali was proclaiming with conviction that he, Dali, was a mediocre painter while being nonetheless the best painter of this age. In a sense he is right. It is striking to see how an artist like Chirico, who could make outstanding contributions to modern art with his views of strange, empty and silent cities and his "metaphysical" dummies while disposing of rather limited technical means, should sink to the abysses of kitsch from the moment he decides to emulate the craft of past masters. The tecnical mediocrity is dazzling there, to the point that he almost turns out to be a naif. It is also painful to behold and holds a strange, oppressive fascination. All the cliches of a petit bourgeois vision of the 18th century world emerge with a musty smell of stage props and rented costumes. Indeed it holds the pathos and bizarrerie out of which an Isaak Dinesen would have made an excellent Gothic tale. Chirico, the great, however lives on in books, memories and museums, as the dreamer of some of the more pertinent dreams of this century, and we may say in his defense that this century did indeed turn out to be more than many people could bear.

—MICHAEL GIBSON



Chirico self-portrait in Paris show

U.S. Art Scene

Politician and Artist Make Perfectly Odd Couple

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP) — The New York politician and the English painter seem, at least at first, somewhat unlikely friends.

Henry Geldzahler is erudite, outgoing, impressive. He wears, behind his lapel, a badge of his position. Made of gold-and-blue enameling, it dazzles cops and meter maids: it says "Commissioner of Cultural Affairs of the City of New York." Geldzahler went to Yale, then to Harvard. His family dealt in diamonds. At 43, he is well-known for his wit.

David Hockney is reticent and pensive. He grew up in the working class in northern England. As a young man he hitchhiked, because he could not afford train fare. Each Christmas he worked delivering mail. But that was long ago. Hockney, 41, is now famous for his art.

Geldzahler worked for 18 years as the curator of 20th-century art at the Metropolitan Museum. One day in his office there he took a phone call from the switchboard. "This simply has to stop," the chief operator told him. "Two of every three calls to this museum are personal calls for you."

"Can I help it," he replied, "if I'm the only curator whose artists are still alive?"

Eventually they'll fade into the art-history books, and Geldzahler will go with them. A century from now he will be remembered neither for his city office nor his exhibitions, but for the many splendid portraits of his face, beard and bow tie that his friend, David Hockney, has drawn and painted since 1963.

All Striking

Eight of them, all striking, are included in the Hockney show, "Travels With Pen, Pencil, and Ink," currently on view at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden here.

When the two men met for the first time, in 1963 in Andy Warhol's studio, Hockney was a neophyte just out of art school; Geldzahler was already a kind of New York star.

Everbody knew him — young Henry, Pop Art's champion. He dined with the best people, Claes Oldenburg and others cast him in their happenings, his photograph made the papers. The Met had never seemed so staid, the art scene in Manhattan had never seemed so flashy. Geldzahler moved in both worlds. When he met David Hockney, they became friends at once.

Both were bright, concerned with art history, ambitious, independent. And both were gay.

Hockney never hid it. He figured, "What's the point?" His preferences were clearly reflected in his art. Geldzahler's did not show up in his curatorial efforts. When he mentioned it in public — after his appointment — his "official coming out" was reported at length in the New York press.

'Henry, . . . Call Your Mother'

"Mayor Koch called me the next morning. He said, 'Henry, that was gutsy. I'm proud of you. Now call your mother.' "

Hockney and Geldzahler have traveled together in France, England, Italy and Spain. At lunch recently they met once again at the Georgetown home of their old friends, Ambassador and Mrs. Stanley Woodward.

Talking of painting, Hockney spoke in favor of Balthus, Richard Estes, Oldenburg, van Gogh. Geldzahler interrupted. "I once wrote two post-Impressionist cheers. 'Go-van-Gogh!' and 'Gauguin-go!' "

"In England," said Hockney, "the artist's name is often pronounced 'van Guff.' "

"There is a solution," said Geldzahler. "You can always say, 'I've just seen the van Gogh shuff.' "

The more the two men smile at each other's jokes, the more they seem alike. They both were born July 9. They share a London tailor. Geldzahler, at the opening, wore a red bow tie made of porcelain. One of Hockney's socks is yellow. The other is blue. Each of them wears a pre-Columbian ring of heavy, yellow gold.

"Once at a candlelight dinner," said Geldzahler, "someone saw it glint and asked, 'Is that your class ring?' I told her, 'Yes. I went to pre-Columbia.' "

'Watershed'

In one drawing at the Hirshhorn, Geldzahler, Havana cigar in one hand, a book in the other, reclines on what appears to be a vast, cushioned bed. "The line drawings are the most difficult," says Hockney. "You must really concentrate. I drew that one in Italy. It's a sofa, not a bed. It was made by the man who designed furniture for Mussolini."

Hockney's largest Geldzahler painting, a double portrait in single-point perspective of Geldzahler and his friend Christopher Scott, was painted in London in 1968. "It's a watershed painting," says Geldzahler. "In this picture, David finally gave up the idea of being a 'modern artist' and decided, instead, to be the best artist he could be."



Henry Geldzahler by David Hockney

Comments Hockney: "It took two or three months to paint. To draw the parquet floor, I laid tapes from the vanishing point, which is two inches above Henry's head, to the bottom of the canvas. There were 20 or 30 tapes radiating from his head. At that stage it looked like an incredibly radiant glow from a halo around Henry's head — with an angel in a raincoat visiting him."

"You were worried about me," Geldzahler said. "You were afraid Christopher would leave me and I'd be all alone. But Christopher is still with me after a dozen years."

There is much that's autobiographical in David Hockney's art. In each of his drawings one can see precisely how he felt about his friends. Of his Henry portraits, some are cool, some warm. "My mother," Geldzahler says, "complains that David's drawings make me look older than I am."

"In the receiving line at the opening," said Geldzahler, "David called me aside and said let's take a couple of weeks and go traveling again. I suggested Kenya."

"What about Death Valley?" said Hockney.

"Only if you promise," Geldzahler answered, "that we'll come back alive."

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26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1	4.8	11	134	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.4	7	33	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
9⅝	7¾	AlaP dpf.87		11.		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
95	80¼	AlaP pf	9	11.		z200	81	81	81	—1
112¼	97½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z250	101½	100¾	101½	+1
17⅞	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40	9.6	7	16	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.5	13	27	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
41	19½	Albany	1	2.7	10	15	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.6	10	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
46¾	29	Albrtsn	1.20	3.3	8	70	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
38½	26⅛	AlcanA	2	5.4	5	185	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
31¾	21¼	AlcoStd	1.40	5.6	5	112	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
8⅞	5¼	Alexdr	.40	5.5	6	58	7¾	7¼	7¼	
27	16	AlleCp	1	4.0	7	36	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ½
15	6½	AllegAir			4	418	10⅝	10	10⅛	
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.2		40	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ¼
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.2	8	11	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
38⅝	30	AllgL pf	3	9.2		3	32½	32⅜	32½	— ¼
23⅞	21	AllgL pr2.19		10.		6	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	11.	8	849	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15¼	14⅝	AllenGp s	1	6.7	7	49	15	14½	14⅞	
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	1.8	11	43	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¾
44¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	5.9	8	630	34⅝	34	34⅝	
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.3	7	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	4.0	38	24	15	15	15	— ⅛
28	20⅞	AlldStr	1.50	6.6	6	184	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	27½	AllisCh	1.70	5.1	5	238	33	33	33¼	+ ¼
16⅞	11⅛	AllrAu	.60b	4.6	8	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.7	9	3	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
56⅝	40½	Alcoa	2.40	4.4	6	1520	55	54	54⅞	+ ¾
21	13⅞	AmlSug	1	5.5	166	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
55½	32⅝	Amax	2.70	5.3	9	355	51	50⅝	50¾	— ⅛
51⅞	38¾	Amax pf	3	6.5		2	46½	46½	46½	— ½
21⅝	13⅝	Amcord	1.20	5.7	6	59	21	20¾	21	— ¼
26¾	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.9	6	7	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
41¾	31	Amrc pf2.60		6.9		2	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
33⅞	23¼	AHess	1b	3.2	9	357	31⅝	31⅛	31½	— ¼
75	56	AHes pf3.50		5.0		51	70	69½	69½	— ⅛
19¼	10¼	AmAir	.40	3.3	3	695	12½	11⅞	12	
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				166	5	4⅞	5	
22⅜	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12¼	ABakr	1.20b	7.9	7	120	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
58⅝	45½	ABrnds	4.50	7.7	7	104	58¼	57⅞	58¼	+ ¼
27⅞	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70		6.2		9	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
32⅞	30⅝	ABrd pf2.75		8.7		68	32	31¾	31¾	
32	28¾	ABrd pf2.67		8.6		78	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	32⅜	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	7	71	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ¼
20½	13⅞	ABldM	.70	5.0	7	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
43⅜	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.6	6	107	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
22½	19¾	ACan pf1.75		8.1		3	21½	21½	21½	
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				494	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+ ¼
47⅞	19¼	ACredt	1.30	2.7	10	33	47¾	47½	47½	— ⅜
32⅞	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.9	8	154	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	8⅝	AmDistl				11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
36	22⅞	ADT	1.08	4.4	9	67	24½	24	24½	
11¾	8	ADualVl	.84a	8.2		7	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18	10.	10	474	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.80	5.8	7	4401	31¼	30¾	31	— ¼
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.1	6	101	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
23½	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.4		28	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e	10.		19	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.5	5	32	28½	28⅜	28½	
36¾	29	AGln pf1.80		5.1		5	35½	35½	35½	
29½	23	AGln pf	.90	3.2		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
13	9⅞	AHeritLf	.48	4.0	8	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.3	6	66	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
32¾	26	AHome	1.40	5.3	12	494	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
142¼	117	AHome pf	2	1.7		2	118	118	118	
32¾	23⅜	AmHosp	.68	2.7	10	339	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
13⅞	6⅞	AmInvst	.30	2.8	14	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.9	9	86	27¾	27¼	27¼	
9¼	4¼	AmMotrs			4	1509	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
47	36	ANatR	3.20	8.0	7	160	40½	40	40	
26	24½	ASLFla n.60a		2.4	5	46	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.6	25	21	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
53⅞	38¾	AStand	2.60	5.3	7	184	49½	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅝
9⅝	6	ASterll	.32	4.6	9	49	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
56	29½	AmStrs	2.24	4.0	9	254	55¾	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅜
64¾	58½	ATT	5	8.4	8	3960	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
67⅝	61½	ATT pf	4	6.3		23	63¼	62¾	63	— ½
49⅝	43⅜	ATT pf	3.64	8.0		296	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
50¾	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	8.0		146	46½	46⅜	46½	
18⅜	14⅝	AWat pf1.43		8.9		z100	16	16	16	
14½	11½	AWat pf1.25		11.		z20	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.4	6	530	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ¾
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40b	2.8	5	30	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.5	9	17	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
20⅞	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	5.9	6	22	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
40	28	AMPInc	.74	2.4	12	105	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅜
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.1	7	57	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			10	47	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	AmrepCp			14	36	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
21½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	6.9	15	264	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
45	29¾	Amsted	1.72	4.7	7	12	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	
31¾	29⅞	Analog n			15	70	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ½
16¼	14¾	Analog wi				2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
31⅝	24¾	AnchrH	1.80	6.8	5	16	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
26	18⅜	AndClay	1	5.0	7	12	20¼	20	20	
8½	5⅛	Angelica	.30	4.8	7	76	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
14⅝	7⅞	Anixter	.32	2.4	8	22	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
28⅝	13½	Apache	.50	1.8	9	55	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
20⅞	20¼	Apache wi				7	20¾	20¼	20⅝	— ¼
89	74½	ApPw pf8.12		10.		z100	77½	77½	77½	—1
22½	8¼	ApldDig			8	40	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11	4⅞	ApplMg			8	70	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26⅝	17½	ArcataC	.96	4.2	6	39	22⅝	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
29	25	Arcata pf2.16		7.6		4	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.1	10	189	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	ArcticEnl	.10e	1.0	6	16	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
21⅞	18¾	ArizPS	1.88	9.5	6	207	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	ArkBst	.60b	5.3	5	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
38⅞	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.7	9	41	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅝
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				185	2	2	2	
8¼	5¼	Armada			8	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.4	5	198	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.4		4	28⅜	28	28¼	
21⅜	14⅞	ArmstCk	1	5.8	7	66	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.9	4	12	20⅜	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
25⅛	15¼	AroCorp	1	4.9	7	3	20½	20½	20½	
14¾	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.5	5	24	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	6.7	4	30	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	7.9		8	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ¼
20⅞	13⅝	Asarco	.40	2.3	11	513	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
44⅞	31	AshlOil s	2	4.5	7	2882	44¾	44½	44½	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.1	7	40	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Athlone	1.20	6.0	5	10	20	20	20	— ¼
23⅞	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	9.4	8	31	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
66⅛	46⅞	AtlRich	2.80	4.3	10	375	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅝
51½	41	AtlRc pf3.75		8.5		z100	44	44	44	— ¼
78½	56	AtlRc pf2.80		3.7		2	76½	76½	76½	
15⅝	9½	AtlasCp				5	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	27¼	AutoDta	.52	1.7	15	142	31½	31¼	31¼	
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	5.5	3	297	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
70	42	Avco pf 3.20		6.8		1	47	47	47	
87½	49	Avco pf 4.20		7.4		1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.0	8	6	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
23⅝	13¼	Avnet	.80	4.4	7	103	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
63	45⅝	Avon	2.60	5.4	12	753	48⅝	47	48⅛	+ ⅞
		— B—B—B —								
3	1½	BT Mtg				10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11⅝	6⅝	Bache	.40a	4.5	5	53	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
41¾	25½	Bakrint	.44	1.1	14	507	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	— ½
24⅞	17	BaldwU	1.20	4.8	6	80	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
37⅛	28	BldU pf 2.06		5.6		14	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	21¼	BallCp	1.20	5.5	6	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
78⅝	22⅛	BallyMf	.10	.1	29	831	75⅞	74	75⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.8	7	70	23⅛	d23	23⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	BanCal	.92	4.5	5	14	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.60	4.0	8	90	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.8	5	23	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
31½	17⅛	BanP pf1.25		5.7		2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
38	30⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.5	5	39	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
17¾	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	7.2	5	13	14½	14⅜	14½	
29⅞	22	BnkAm	1.10	4.4	7	353	25¼	25	25⅛	
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.1	6	350	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.4		14	26½	26½	26½	
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	13	29	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
32⅛	21¼	Barber	1.60	5.2	10	4	31	30⅞	31	+ ¼
18⅞	10¼	BardCR	.32	2.5	10	104	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
28	20⅝	BarnsGp	1	4.3	6	2	23	23	23	
17¾	14⅝	BarryW	s.44	2.5	12	120	17½	16¾	17½	
65⅝	35⅛	BatesMf	.80	1.3	30	33	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
54½	32¼	Bausch	1.72	3.9	9	102	44	42⅝	44	+1
49¾	33⅜	BaxtTrv	.50	1.3	13	279	38⅝	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¼	BayColP			59	48	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	18¾	BaySIG	1.96	10.	8	5	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
10⅝	8	BaykCig	.48	5.1	6	4	9½	9½	9½	
33⅜	25	Bearing	.80	2.9	9	112	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
28¼	21	BeatFd	1.20	5.5	8	451	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
58½	44½	BeatF pf3.38		7.3		68	46½	45½	46⅛	+ ⅝
25⅞	21⅛	Beckm	.28	1.3	14	89	22⅛	d21½	21¾	— ⅛
41	30⅜	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	132	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.5	8	323	26¾	26⅛	26½	
8¾	2⅞	Beker				29	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
31¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.8	6	46	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.0	5	71	24⅜	24	24	
23¾	14¾	BellHow	.96	6.1	9	97	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	BellInd	.12a	1.7	5	34	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
59½	47½	BellCd	4.56	7.7	8	11	59⅜	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	19½	Bemis	1.48	6.4	6	7	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
43¼	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.5	6	73	39⅝	39	39½	+ ½
85½	68½	Bendix pf	3	3.8		1	78	78	78	
26⅛	20⅛	BenfCp	1.80	7.4	6	145	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
5⅝	2½	BengtB			8	40	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			10	70	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
34¾	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	33	27⅛	26¾	27	— ⅜
27⅛	19⅛	BethStl	1.40	6.0	5	456	23⅛	23	23¼	— ¼
40⅝	29¾	BigThr	.80	2.2	13	43	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
26⅞	17⅜	BisFSL	1	3.5	6	795	u28¾	26	28⅜	+2⅜
22½	15½	BlackDr	.68	3.3	12	579	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.6	6	13	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
17⅝	13¼	BlissL	1	6.3	6	26	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	6.0		47	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.4	6	123	25⅛	24⅝	25	
10	4¾	Bluebrd	.20	2.3	6	53	8¾	8½	8¾	
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr			4	42	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
45⅞	40⅝	Boein s			8	1767	42	d40½	41⅞	+1
35⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.3	7	265	34½	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.0	6	155	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
34⅝	26	BorgW	2	7.0	5	28	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	21½	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	63	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
93	82	BosE pf8.88		11.		z50	83	83	83	
12⅛	10½	BosE pr1.17		11.		34	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
15	13	BosE pr1.46		11.		9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9¾	Braniff	.36	3.1	5	139	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
33½	20⅝	BraunC	.80	2.6	10	359	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.08	3.6	10	73	29⅞	29	29⅝	+ ½
40⅝	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.2	11	118	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ½
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.0		12	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
25⅛	13⅞	BritPet	.34e	1.4	10	100	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
19½	15½	BrkwGl	1.08	6.2	8	8	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
21⅞	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	9.8	7	51	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	24¾	BkUG pf2.47		9.5		2	26	26	26	
23¾	13	BwnSha	.60b	4.1	6	11	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
19¼	7⅛	Brown	.30	2.1	5	498	14¼	12⅝	14	— ⅝
30	23⅛	BwnGp	1.80	7.3	5	42	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.4	10	127	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	+ ½
18½	12⅛	Brnswk	.80	5.4	6	193	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
31	20	BrushW	1.60	5.2	5	156	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.6	7	122	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
6½	5⅜	BudgC pf	.60	10.		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
31¾	22	BuffFo	1.80	6.9	6	3	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.3	5	49	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	17¾	BunkrH	1.86	10.		13	18¼	18	18	— ¼
23½	9½	BunkR	.84	3.7	8	160	23	22⅜	23	+ ¼
25½	18	BnkR pf1.50		6.1		12	24½	24	24½	— ½
22⅜	16¾	Burlind	1.40	8.0	7	799	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
47⅝	35	BurlNo	1.80	3.9	5	208	46⅝	46¼	46½	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		6.3		12	45½	45¼	45¼	
25⅛	17½	Burndy	.88	3.6	10	53	u25¾	24¾	24⅞	— ¼
7⅛	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	5.7		90	3½	3½	3½	
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2	2.8	11	336	70¾	70	70½	
19¼	14	Butlerin	s.80	4.2	8	9	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
15½	6⅞	Buttes			88	128	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	44¼	CBS	2.60	5.7	7	547	45½	45	45¼	— ⅜
11⅝	4¾	CCI			4	118	8⅛	7¾	8¼	
25⅞	10	CI Rlty	.20e	.8		28	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40	6.7	9	255	36¼	36	36	
14½	7⅞	CNA Fn			4	151	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.3		12	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	10.		33	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
55	44¾	CPC	3	6.1	8	25	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	11.	12	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅝	CTS	.80	4.2	8	373	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅜
39¾	23¼	CabotC	1.40	3.8	7	40	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
79⅛	14	Caesars			49	541	76½	74½	75¾	+ ½
17¾	13	Callhn	.50b	2.9	14	189	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	CamerB			8	80	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a	2.5	15	22	32⅝	32⅛	32½	
38	31⅝	CamSp	1.76	5.3	9	15	33¾	33¼	33½	— ⅛
28⅝	23	CampT	1.08	4.5	9	20	24	24	24	— ⅛
26	15¼	CdPac	1.10e	4.3	5	126	25⅞	25⅝	25½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	CanalR	.64	4.2	9	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24¾	18⅛	CanMill n	1a	4.3	8	50	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
47¾	36¾	CapCits	.20	.5	10	55	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
26½	18⅞	CapHold	.92	4.6	7	523	20⅛	19¾	20	— ⅜
4⅞	3¼	CarlingO	.02e	.5	7	38	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
40½	22	Carlisle	1.60	4.1	7	17	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
61	52	CaroCO	5	9.4		z170	53¾	53	53	+ ¼
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.5	4	28	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	19⅞	CarPw	1.96	10.	6	437	19⅝	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
29⅞	26	CarP pf 2.67		10.		13	26	d25⅞	26	
31	22¾	CarTec	1.60	5.6	7	24	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
28⅛	17	CarrCp	1	3.9	7	119	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
50⅝	31	Carr pf	1.86	4.0		3	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
13⅛	10¾	CarrGn	.98e	8.3		2	11½	11⅞	11⅞	
24	16½	CarsPir	1.10	6.4	5	19	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
20⅛	13¼	CartHaw	1.10	5.9	7	120	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	24¾	CartHw pf	2	6.4		10	31¼	30⅞	31¼	
10	6¾	CartWal	.40	5.1	9	27	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅝	CascNG	.74r	8.8	12	17	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
23½	14⅞	CastlCk	.80b	5.2	8	134	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
65	51¾	CatrpT	2.10	3.7	8	900	56⅞	56½	56¾	+ ⅛
15¾	10⅞	CecoCp	.60	4.7	5	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
48¼	38½	Celanse	3	6.9	5	42	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Cenco			6	74	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
27	14¼	Centex	.20	.7	12	296	27	25¾	27	+1
17⅜	14⅜	CenSoW	1.42	9.1	7	409	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
22	19½	CenHud	1.96	10.	6	9	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
17½	15¼	CenllL	1.70	10.	2	30	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	
28¼	25	CnlLt pf2.62		10.		z100	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
14⅝	12¼	CentlPS	1.28	10.	8	103	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	18	CenLaE	1.52	5.2	10	463	u30	28	29¾	+ ⅞
16¼	14⅛	CeMPw	1.52	11.	7	41	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅝	CenSoya	.76	5.8	6	58	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
27¼	23	CenTel	1.84	7.1	8	36	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ¼
43½	18½	CentrDat	1	2.3	18	339	u44	42⅝	43¾	+1¼
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel	.54	6.8	7	15	8¼	8	8	— ¼
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.7	7	66	15¾	d15½	15¾	— ⅛
22	16⅝	CessAir	.80	4.6	7	169	17¼	17⅛	17½	— ¼
26¼	18⅞	Chmpin	1.24	5.1	5	619	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
26⅛	19¼	Chml pf1.20		4.9		5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72	6.8	7	185	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	4	ChartCo	.32	2.3	12	1346	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
8½	1	ChartCo wt				1769	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ¾
35½	28½	ChrtNY	2.44	7.6	5	62	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	ChasFd	.62e	6.7		44	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
37¾	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	6.8	6	993	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
14¾	8⅛	Chelsea	.60b	5.4	4	8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
45¾	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.3	5	329	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87		9.0		640	21	20⅞	20⅞	—
51¾	26⅝	ChesVa	1.50	3.6	15	71	41¾	40½	41¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.9	10	101	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	7.7	4	72	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
59	46¼	ChiBrl	2o	4.2	10	225	47¾	46⅝	47¾	+ ¾
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw			19	343	18¼	16¾	18¼	+1
52½	11⅛	ChiMlw pf				32	45	42¾	42¾	—2⅜
34⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	8.0	7	25	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	ChkFull				19	4⅛	4	4	
15⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	70	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
9	4¼	Chrisin	.40e	6.2	4	17	6½	6¼	6½	
24¾	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	6.0	5	61	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Chrysler	.40	4.1		378	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
5¼	3	Chrys wt				180	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
23¾	19¼	Chrys pf2.75		13.		284	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ¼
31	20⅞	ChurCh	.60	2.5	10	143	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	7.8	5	3	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	
23⅝	18⅜	CinGE	1.96	10.	7	75	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
46½	40	CinG pf	4	9.7		z40	41¼	41¼	41¼	
57⅜	48	CinG pf	4.75	9.7		z20	49	49	49	
37⅜	25½	CinMil	1.10	3.1	8	46	35½	35	35¼	+1⅛
29½	22⅛	Citicrp	1.30	5.5	6	379	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
64	46¾	CitiesSv	3.20	5.2	14	125	61⅝	61⅛	61½	
2⅛	1	CitzSouRt				94	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
18¼	12½	CityInv	1.20	7.9	4	734	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	21-32	CityInv wt				56	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
29¾	21	CityIn pf	2	8.4		44	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
40½	31⅝	ClarkE	2	5.1	6	68	39	38⅝	39	+ ¼
23⅞	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	3.4	9	29	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	25⅜	ClvClf	1.20a	4.0	9	19	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ¼
21¾	16¾	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	198	17⅜	17⅛	17½	
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	6.2	12	63	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
15⅝	9⅛	Clorox	.76	7.0	7	855	11	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅞	9¼	CluettPe	.60	5.5	6	100	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.3		1	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	7¾	Coachm	.60	7.6	3	25	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
22½	12⅜	CstlGs	.20	1.4	7	460	21⅝	20⅞	21	
24	17¾	CstlSG pf1.83		8.3		13	22	22	22	— ¼
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.0	9	195	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
47¾	38½	CocaCl	1.96	4.9	13	314	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
43⅜	22⅞	CldwBk	1.40	3.5	7	18	40	39⅝	40	
16⅛	11¼	ColeNt	.72	5.9	6	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				35	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.0	8	637	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	8¼	CollAik	.72	7.5	5	66	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	CollinF	.28	2.1	7	124	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
38	19	ColPen	1.20	5.4	5	190	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
42⅝	30¾	ColInd	2.50	6.3	5	131	40	40	40	— ¼
33	25⅛	Colt pf	1.60	5.1		4	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
89⅞	65½	Colt pf	4.25	5.0		2	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
29½	25⅝	ColGas	2.44	8.8	7	x98	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
60½	54¼	ColGs pf5.62		10.		2	55½	55½	55½	
59	54	ColGs pf5.48		9.9		1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
27½	14⅝	ColuPct	.70e	2.9	5	235	24⅛	23¾	24	— ¼
27⅜	20½	ColSOh	2.32	10.	13	91	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
108	99½	CSO pf10.52		10.		z100	102	101¼	101¼	—1¼
35¼	27⅝	CmbCm	.20	.6	12	26	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
44⅞	31⅝	CmbEn	2	5.4	7	23	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
17¼	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.4	13	184	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅝	CmwE	2.60	11.	7	1914	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
21	18⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.6		6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22⅛	18⅝	CwE pf	1.90	9.7		6	19½	19½	19½	
27⅜	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.0		68	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
31½	26⅜	CwE pf	2.87	11.		21	26½	d26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
49⅝	36⅝	Comsat	2	4.5	10	225	44¾	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
22⅜	12⅜	ComPsyc	.50	2.6	10	60	19¼	19	19	— ¼
21	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.1	7	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
48⅛	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.4	14	177	44¾	44	44½	— ½
17	9⅝	CompSci			10	141	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	43½	Catvisn n			23	47	47¾	47⅛	47¼	— ¼
19½	17⅛	ConAg s	1.16	6.5	5	26	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
33⅞	21⅞	ConeMl	1.80	6.3	4	21	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
26¼	16¼	Congolm	1	4.4	6	94	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	17	ConnM	1.80	8.5	18	79	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
18¾	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.9	9	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅞	12¾	Conrac	.80b	5.1	26	19	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
25	21⅜	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	181	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	
51⅞	46⅝	ConE pf	5	10.		18	49½	49	49	— ¼
27	21	ConFds	1.60	7.1	7	68	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
68	55	ConF pf4.50		7.8		6	58¼	57	57½	+ ½
34	19¾	CnsFrt	1.10	4.1	5	223	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
41⅜	33¾	CnsNG	3	7.8	7	21	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
25¼	20⅛	ConsPw	2.24	11.	7	485	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	
48½	41⅝	CnPw pf4.50		10.		z10	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
88	72¾	CnPw pf7.72		10.		z150	76½	76	76½	+ ¼
26½	21⅜	CnPw pf2.43		11.		8	23¼	23	23	
16⅝	8	ContAir	.30e	3.2	3	23	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	ContCop				20	6⅝	6½	6½	
28⅞	22⅜	CntlCorp	2	7.7	5	96	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
33⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.6	8	464	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
25¼	22⅝	CntlGp pr	2	8.7		2	23	23	23	
32⅞	24¼	Contlll	1.44	5.3	6	392	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
25⅞	13¾	ContllP	1.32e	5.4	56	275	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
6	2¼	ContllRt				15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
34¾	24½	ContOil	1.70	5.2	8	501	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	ContTel	1.24	7.5	8	1531	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
44½	27¼	CtlData	.40	1.2	6	142	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	Conwd	1.50	5.1	8	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
8¼	3⅝	CookUn	.39t	5.0	12	335	7¾	7½	7¾	
60	41½	Coopin	1.84	3.7	8	122	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
26	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.7	11	126	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
14	10⅝	CoopTR	.80	6.5	4	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
25	17½	Copeind	.84	4.0	8	3	21	21	21	
22½	15¼	Coppwd	1.28	6.5	8	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Cordura	.44	8.6	11	42	5⅛	5	5⅛	
14⅝	12⅞	Coreln s	.52	3.7	7	44	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ⅜
65	47⅝	CornG	1.88	3.4	8	150	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	+ ¼
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.0	18	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	36¼	CoxBdct	.72	1.2	11	26	60¼	60	60¼	— ¼
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.9	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.5	9	52	31	30⅝	31	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CreditF	.44	4.3	8	99	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
31	24	CrockN	2	6.7	5	133	30⅛	29¾	30	— ⅛
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	6.7		3	44½	44½	44½	— ½
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18		8.9		189	24¾	24⅝	24½	— ¼
19	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.9	6	23	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	CrouHi	1.25	5.2	9	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	CrwnCk			7	12	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
38	29⅝	CrwZel	1.90	5.5	8	267	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
44⅛	30½	CrumF	2.08	5.0	4	28	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	10⅝	Culbro	1	9.0		4	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	29⅞	CumEn	1.80	4.9	5	18	37¼	37	37	— ¼
13	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.0	8	10	10½	10½	10½	
12⅝	10	Currinc	1.10	11.	4	13	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	CurtW	.80	5.4	8	33	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
23	17⅛	Cyclo s	.85	4.0	3	49	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
37½	15¼	Cyprus	.80b	2.2	8	1056	37⅛	36½	37	+ ½
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	57	11⅞	11	11⅝	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.7	108	49	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
17⅝	9½	DanRiv	.88	5.5	5	128	16	15½	15⅝	
32⅜	24½	DanaCp	1.44	5.2	6	279	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
22¾	15	Daniel	.26	1.4	10	10	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
49½	34½	Dartind	1.80	4.2	8	37	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
49⅝	34½	Dart pf	2	4.7		48	43	43	43	
73⅝	49⅝	DataGen			15	134	70¼	69½	69⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	25⅝	DataTer	.20e	.4	15	75	45⅛	44	44⅝	+ ⅝
83	44¾	Datapnt			16	145	78½	76	76	—2¼
18	13⅜	Dayco	.50b	3.5	4	11	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
44¼	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.0	4	96	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
18⅜	14⅜	DaylPL	1.74	11.	9	63	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
83	71½	DPL pf 7.70		11.		z20	73	73	73	
38⅝	26⅜	Deere	1.50	4.4	7	787	34⅞	34¼	34⅛	— ⅜
14½	12⅛	DelmP	1.38	11.	7	93	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
58	36⅛	DeltaAir	1	2.5	6	238	39⅝	39¼	39½	
12¾	5⅝	Deltec	5.50c			21	1	6⅜	6⅜	
15¼	7⅛	Deltona			32	32	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
21¾	17¾	DenMf s	1	5.0	8	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
35	20	Dennys	.88	4.1	7	1235	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
25½	13⅞	Dentsply	.80	4.8	14	25	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
17¾	11	DeSoto	1	8.9	9	22	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
16¼	13⅝	DetEd	1.60	11.	8	118	15	14⅞	14⅞	
74	59⅝	DetE pf5.50		8.4		1	65½	65½	65½	
97¼	81	DetE pf9.32		11.		z100	88	87½	88	+2
86¼	69	DetE pf7.68		10.		z100	74	73½	73½	
83¾	67¼	DetE pf7.45		11.		z7020	72⅝	70½	70½	+ ¼
28	24½	DetE pf2.75		11.		2	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	24⅝	DE pfB 2.75		11.		2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
24¼	20	DetE pr2.28		11.		2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
23¾	16	Dexter	.80	3.8	9	39	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅝	DiGior	.48	3.9	8	142	12½	12¼	12⅜	
25	15⅛	DialCo	1.20	5.6	7	7	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
40⅝	30	Dialnt	2.20	6.1	8	94	36½	36	36	— ⅜
29¾	19	DiamS	1.48	6.5	7	421	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
29¾	11⅛	Dictaph	.72e	2.5	10	25	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
25	14⅝	Diebold	.60	2.5	14	366	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ½
58¼	40¾	DigitalEq			15	624	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+ ¼
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	5.3	9	92	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
26½	20½	Dillingm pf2		8.7		6	23	22½	23	+ ½
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.5	10	46	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅜
47⅝	35½	Disney	.48	1.3	12	251	38	37¼	38	+ ½
4⅝	1⅞	DivrsfdIn			10	72	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅜	DivrsMtg				41	5	4⅞	5	
20¼	13⅝	DrPepper	.68	4.5	13	70	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
100½	62¾	DomeM	.80a	.9	10	59	88¼	86⅝	87¼	—1⅜
6½	3⅝	DonLJ	.14	3.5	13	31	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
33¾	24½	Donnly	1	3.5	10	28	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
26¾	15⅝	DorOliv	.60	2.7	12	50	22½	22½	22½	
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.6	5	32	13	12½	13	+ ¼
52	39½	Dover	1.40	2.7	9	15	51½	51¼	51¼	
30⅞	23½	DowCh	1.40	5.2	8	779	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
39	31¼	DowJn	1.44	4.0	12	25	36	36	36	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅞	Dravo	1.28	4.5	8	80	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
47¾	35	Dresr	1	2.3	8	181	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	14½	DrexB	1.60	10.		5	16	15¾	16	
17¾	10	Dreyfs	.77e	5.3	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
144⅞	109½	duPont	6	4.6	7	342	132⅝	130½	131¾	
62¼	54½	duPnt pf4.50		8.2		9	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	18	DukeP	1.80	9.9	7	242	18¼	18	18¼	
88	74	Duke pf6.75		8.9		2	75½	75½	75½	
97	84	Duke pf8.20		9.2		z100	89½	89	89½	+1½
92¼	79¾	Duke pf7.80		9.4		z1000	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
29½	26¼	Duke pf2.69		9.9		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
39⅝	30¼	DunBr	1.76	5.0	13	81	35	34⅞	35	
18⅛	14½	DuqLt	1.72	11.	12	105	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23	19	Duq pf	2	10.		z50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26¾	21	Duq pr	2.31	10.		z200	23	23	23	+ ⅛
29⅛	25	Duq pr	2.75	11.		z2300	26¼	26	26	— ¼
12½	6	DutchB	.16	1.5		10	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	DynAm	.10a	1.8	3	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		— E—E—E —								
33¾	22¾	EG&G	.60	1.9	13	79	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	EMI	.18e	6.5	17	171	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
35⅝	21	E Sys	1.20	4.3	9	1720	27⅞	26¾	27⅝	+1⅛
25⅝	18⅞	EagleP	.80	3.3	9	46	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
30¼	17⅜	Easco	1.20	5.9	6	32	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
15⅝	7¼	EastAir			3	111	8	7⅞	7⅞	
25¾	22⅝	EsAir pf2.69		11.		10	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	13	EastGF	.80	4.4	31	348	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅜
16⅝	14¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	7	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	45½	EsKod	2.40	3.8	11	579	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ¼
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	5.8	5	138	39⅜	39	39	— ⅜
18⅞	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.5	12	98	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
33¾	23½	EckrdJk	.80	2.5	11	180	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	24¾	EdisBr	1.10	3.3	8	165	33½	33	33¼	+ ½
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.6	5	10	16½	16⅜	16½	
18¾	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	7.4	8	342	18	17¾	17⅞	
25⅝	21	EPG dpf2.35		10.		2	23	23	23	+ ¼
12⅝	8½	ElcorCp	.20	1.9	9	23	11	10½	10½	— ½
12⅝	4⅛	ElecAssc			11	35	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.1	12	29	20½	20⅛	20⅝	
8½	4	ElMeMg			5	178	4⅝	4	4	
11⅝	8⅛	EMM pf.25k				1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	Elgin	1.60	8.3	7	20	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Ellxir			4	65	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
35⅜	24⅛	Eltra	1.34	4.9	6	24	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
39¼	32½	EmrsEl	1.44	4.3	11	306	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	16⅝	EmryA	1	5.6	13	307	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
45	30¼	Emhart	2.20	6.3	6	39	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	13	EmpDs	1.40	10.	8	6	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21¾	13⅛	EmpGas	.50	2.6	8	19	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅜
39¾	20¼	EngMC	1.40	4.0	8	1040	35¼	34	34⅞	— ½
19⅝	9⅝	EnnisB	.80	4.4	7	11	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
24½	16¼	Ensrch	1.36	6.4	14	200	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
18	14¼	Entex	.80	5.1	7	56	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
29¾	16	Envrtec	1	4.9	13	37	20½	20¼	20½	
28½	20⅝	Equitx	2.20	9.9	8	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.9	5	15	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
26½	22⅛	Eqmk pf2.31		9.7		4	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
36⅜	32¼	EquitGs	3.04	8.5	6	8	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	9	29	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅜	Esmrk	1.84	7.2	7	72	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	8½	Esquire	.60	4.0	7	15	15¼	14¾	15	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	EssexCh	.70	5.3	6	10	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
20½	9¼	Estrlin	.60	3.2	8	26	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	Ethyl	1.20	4.8	6	53	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅜
25⅞	15⅞	EvanP	1.20a	6.2	5	75	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
15¼	13⅛	Evan pf1.40		11.		2	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
19	18½	Evan pf wi		11.		1	19	19	19	
35	23½	ExCelO	1.60	5.4	7	21	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅜	Exclsr	1.73e	10.		19	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
54⅞	43	Exxon	3.60	6.9	8	1004	52⅛	51¾	52	
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	22	FMC	1.40	5.6	6	36	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
37½	31½	FMC pf	2.25	6.6		6	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.4	8	16	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅝	FabriCtr	.24	3.3	6	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
7½	3⅝	FacetEnt			35	13	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
45⅝	26¾	FairCm	.80	1.8	10	1772	44¾	40¾	43⅝	+2⅞
35½	18¾	Fairind	1	3.2	6	56	30½	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	FairmtF	.76	8.8	9	11	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
11½	8⅝	Fairmtpf	1	11.		z60	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19½	11⅛	FrWstFn			3	16	14	14	14	— ¼
5¼	2⅞	FarahMf				39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4	Fedders			125	46	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
44½	31⅛	FedCo	2.40	5.4	6	55	u44⅝	44	44⅛	— ⅜
29¾	22½	FedExpr			10	41	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	15¾	FdMog s			6	237	18½	17½	17⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	14⅜	FedNM	1.28	8.0	5	275	16	15⅞	16	
27½	15¼	FedPB	.90	3.8	23	79	24	23⅛	23½	— ½
33½	18½	FPap pf1.20		4.0		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
16	12⅛	FdSignl s			7	27	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
41⅛	30⅛	FedDSt	1.70	5.4	8	211	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	
35	18¼	Ferro	1.08	4.6	6	70	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	7	FldFin	.60	6.2	4	13	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35½	29½	FldUnl	2.60	8.2	6	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
31¼	22⅛	Fldcst	1.40a	4.9	5	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
18⅝	9	Filmwy	.20b	1.5	7	45	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	11⅛	FinSBar	1	5.8	5	25	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
45½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20	3.4	6	69	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.1		289	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
20⅝	14	FtChrl	.80	4.7	5	194	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	17	FstChic	1.10	6.0	6	348	18⅝	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	31½	FtBnTx	1.32	3.8	7	2	34¾	34⅜	34¾	
38⅜	31¼	FtInBn	1.40	4.3	7	49	32⅜	32	32¼	— ¼
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	2.8	35	408	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	25	FstNBo	2	7.3	5	246	27⅝	27⅜	27½	
25½	21	FNStBn	2.20	9.4	6	5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	10.	7	144	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
3⅜	1⅞	FstPa wt				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	FtPaMtg				14	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14⅞	10½	FtUnRl	1.08	8.0	12	27	13⅜	13⅛	13½	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.8	5	23	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
29¾	22½	FtWisc	1.76	7.5	6	13	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
36	23⅝	FischM	1.40	6.0	6	62	23¾	22¾	23¼	
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	5.0	9	64	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
19⅛	13¼	FlshrScl	.44	2.5	7	127	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	— ⅛
16¾	10	FleetEnt	.52	5.0	4	397	10½	10¼	10⅜	
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.4	7	16	16¾	16¾	16¾	
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	4.7	5	87	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
39⅞	23	Flntkt	1.40b	4.1	6	42	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
40	21¼	FlaGas	1.40	4.2	10	119	39¼	38⅝	39	— ⅜
29⅞	25	FlaPL	2.40	8.8	6	343	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	28⅝	FlaPow	2.76	9.3	7	124	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	28⅞	FlaStl	1.60	4.7	5	43	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
43½	29⅝	Fluor	1.40	3.5	8	96	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	— ¼
23¾	16¼	FooteC	1.40	7.8	6	14	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
51⅞	39	FordM	4	8.9	3	438	45¼	44⅝	45	
23½	17⅛	ForMK	1.24	6.6	5	17	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
37⅜	27⅝	FMK pf1.80		5.9		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
14⅜	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.8		32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
45⅜	32⅝	FrtHow	1.32	3.0	11	108	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅜
44⅞	26⅜	FosWh	1.20	2.8	8	275	42⅝	41⅜	42⅛	+ ¼
19¼	8½	Fotomat	.50	5.4	12	108	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
44¾	24⅝	FourPhs			14	329	36⅝	34½	36	+1⅝
14½	8⅛	FoxStaP	.60	5.2	7	13	11½	11¼	11½	
40⅛	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	3.3	9	133	36¾	36¼	36¾	
11¾	5⅝	FrankM	.30	3.8	6	88	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
43	19⅞	FrpMln	1.60	3.7	24	798	u43¼	42⅝	43¼	+1½
20	10½	Frigtm	.22	1.4	11	55	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
34⅛	25⅝	Fruehf	2.20	7.1	5	117	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	+ ½
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	4.0	5	258	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25		9.3		1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅜	GAF	.68	5.8	5	378	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	14½	GAF pf	1.20	7.6		22	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
32	23¾	GATX	2	7.4	6	19	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	10½	GCA	.20	.9	16	117	22	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
14	6⅝	GDV			5	155	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp			41	17	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
4	1⅛	GMR Pr			13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	23⅝	GamSk	1.50	5.4	5	9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	39½	Gannett	1.76	4.0	14	107	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
17½	6⅝	GapStr	.30	2.4	5	23	12¼	12¼	12¼	
31⅞	16¼	GardDn	1	3.3	11	444	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	16½	Garlink	1.24	6.6	6	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	9.0	5	14	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Gatewy	.60	7.4	4	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO	.28	.6	20	51	43⅝	42½	43⅛	+ ⅝
34⅝	23	Gelco	1	3.6	9	80	28	28	28	— ¼
24⅝	20¼	GemCa				9	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	13½	GemIn	1.80	12.		35	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
11¾	9⅝	GAInv	1.22e	11.		25	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
49½	29¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.3	23	58	47¾	46⅝	47¼	+ ⅝
18	12¼	GnBcsh	.80	5.2	4	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	12¼	GnCable	1.10	6.2	11	69	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20	GnCbl pf1.94		8.5		56	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
9½	6¼	GnCore s			9	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20⅝	19	GCinma s			9	33	20½	20½	20½	
37½	28⅝	GnDyn s	1.20	3.8		112	32	31⅞	32	— ⅛
57⅞	45½	GenEl	2.60	5.4	8	865	48⅛	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
36½	28	GnFds	1.80	5.5	7	147	33⅛	32⅝	33	
16⅛	8¾	GnHost	.60	3.6	10	129	u16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
41⅞	22½	GnInst	.60	1.6	9	132	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅝
40¾	31	GnInstr pf	3	7.7		1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅝
21⅛	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.6	11	15	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	24¼	GnMills	1.16	4.7	9	202	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
66⅞	53⅝	GMot	6e	10.	5	1624	59⅝	58	59⅝	+1⅛
52	43⅝	GMot pf3.75		8.1		3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.3		10	60½	60¼	60½	— ⅛
16⅜	9⅜	GnPort	.60	4.1	5	60	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
20	11⅜	GPU	1.80	15.	5	5991	11¾	d11¼	11⅜	
10¼	5	GnRefr				20	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
33⅝	24⅝	GnSignl	1	3.5	10	70	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
9¼	6⅝	GnSteel	.40b	4.6	7	42	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
32½	27⅜	GTE	2.48	8.8	7	913	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	27⅝	GTE pf	2.50	9.0		4	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
28⅝	24½	GTE pf	2.48	9.8		7	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
15¼	12¼	GTFl pf1.25		10.		y1000	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
15½	13⅛	GTFl pf1.30		10.		y30	13	d13	13	— ⅜
31⅜	22¾	GTire	1.50	5.9	5	179	25⅝	25½	25½	
7¾	3⅜	Genesco				238	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
36½	22⅝	Genstr	2		6	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
26½	22⅛	GenuPt	s.88	3.6	13	40	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
32½	24	GaPac	1.10	3.9	9	1039	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
36¼	34⅝	GaPac pf n.45e		1.3		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
27⅜	23⅛	GaPw pf2.52		11.		3	23⅝	23¾	23¾	
29⅝	25¼	GaPw pf2.75		10.		20	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
37¼	21¼	Geosrc	.68e	2.0	11	11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	25⅝	GerbPd	1.50	5.4	8	64	28¼	28	28	— ¼
47⅝	33	Getty	1.20	2.7	11	544	45⅝	44⅝	45	— ⅛
18½	17⅜	Getty pf1.20		6.7		2	18	18	18	
10⅝	6⅜	GiantPC	.60	6.1	13	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
16½	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.3	6	115	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	GldLew	.70	4.4	4	30	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
16⅜	13⅛	GiffHll	s.80	5.6	5	30	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
33	24	Gillette	1.60	6.1	8	171	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
12¼	6¼	Glosinc	.20	2.6	6	26	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
25⅝	14	GleasW	.80	3.3	9	27	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
20	10⅞	GlobMar			10	92	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	GldWFn	.50	3.7	6	91	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
22⅝	16⅛	Gdrich	1.44	7.3	4	63	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.3	6	532	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
22½	16⅛	GordJw	.60	2.8	5	x5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
34¾	25	Gould	1.60	6.2	8	163	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
32⅝	25⅝	Grace	1.90	6.6	7	167	29	28⅜	29	+ ¼
38	28⅝	Grainger	.76	2.4	11	289	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
17¾	10⅞	GraniteV	1	8.5	392	57	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	12½	GrayDr	.80	5.4	6	26	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
9¼	5	GtAtPc				55	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
42½	24⅝	GtLkD	1a	2.6	5	25	39¼	38⅝	39	
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.6	9	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
38¼	26⅛	GtNoNk	1.40	3.9	8	381	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	GtWFin	s.84	4.5	5	809	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	11	Greyh	1.04	8.9	9	231	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ¼
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt				109	9-16	½	½	
11⅞	7¾	GrowC	.44b	4.8	6	27	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	14¾	Grumm	1.20	6.9	7	35	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	14	Guardln	.36	2.1	6	32	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅜
16¼	11¼	GlfWstn	.75	5.3	3	215	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
78	55⅝	GlfW pf3.87		5.7		1	68	68	68	— ½
36½	28¼	GlfW pf2.50		7.6		3	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
27¾	22¼	GulfOil	1.90	7.2	6	1140	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
14	8½	GulfRes	.32	2.6	8	60	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	GulfR pf1.60		8.7		64	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
14⅞	11⅞	GlfStUt	1.36	10.	8	187	13⅛	13	13	
16⅝	12⅛	GulfUtd	.92	6.2	7	158	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6	Gulton	.40	3.4	9	102	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	3⅝	HMW			7	9	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
40½	32¾	HackW	3.60	8.9	8	5	40¾	40½	40½	
7⅜	4⅝	Haloca			3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
31	22	HallFB	1.24	4.7	11	14	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
78⅝	55	Hallibt	1.80	2.7	10	1986	68¼	66⅝	67⅝	
26⅞	17½	HamrP	1.40	6.1	6	61	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
17⅝	14	HanJS	1.51e	10.		14	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
22	17¾	HanJl	1.84a	9.7		7	19⅛	18⅞	19	
24¼	11¼	Handlmn	1	7.7	5	129	13⅜	13	13	— ½
23⅝	14¾	HandyH	.60	2.9	11	23	20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
41¼	28¾	Hanna	1.80	4.5	14	37	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
41¾	26	HarBrJ	1.44	3.7	23	60	39½	39	39	— ¾
18⅞	8¼	Hardees	.24	2.0	5	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	12⅝	Harnisht	1	7.4	12	81	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.0	12	105	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	HarrBk	1.66	6.1	6	12	27¼	27	27	
37	25¼	Harris	.60	2.3	11	231	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
36⅜	28	Harsco	1.80	5.6	7	16	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
16	10	HartSM	.88	7.3	6	49	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27¾	16¾	HarteHk	.56	2.8	11	4	20	20	20	
14¼	7	HartlZd	.40	3.6	5	59	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	24	HwllEl	2.24	8.6	8	13	26¼	26	26	
26¼	15⅝	HayesA	1.28	7.3	11	27	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
17¼	10¼	Hazeltn	.60	3.9	7	35	15½	15⅜	15½	
27⅝	15	HeathTec			5	7	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
14½	8½	Hecks	.24	2.1	7	60	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
11⅞	4⅝	HeclaM			24	72	10½	10¼	10⅜	
28½	20	HellmB	s		9	89	28⅝	27¾	28	— ⅛
44¼	35⅝	HeinzH	2	5.1	8	34	39½	39⅜	39½	
11½	6⅝	HeleneC			5	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	16	Helrint	1.10	6.3	6	215	17⅜	17¼	17½	
51¼	35¼	HelmrP	.48	1.0	11	15	50½	50	50¼	
2⅝	1⅜	HemCap				17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
8¼	7⅝	HemInc	.66e	8.7		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	13⅝	Hercules	1	5.1	7	251	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
23½	17⅝	Hershy	1.30	6.9	6	42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
13¼	6⅝	Hesston				11	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
18⅝	14⅝	Hesin pf1.60		9.8		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
31⅝	25¼	Heublin	1.52	5.4	9	409	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ¼
97	69⅝	HewltPk	.60	.6	17	178	95	93¼	94⅝	+ ⅞
11⅝	5½	HghVlt	.10	1.3	10	23	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	25¼	Hillenbd	1.08	2.9	9	9	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ½
35⅝	22	Hilton	1	2.9	12	718	34⅞	33¾	34	— ⅜
23¼	15¾	Hobart	1.08	5.9	8	55	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
32¾	15¼	Holiday	.66	3.5	9	578	19⅛	18⅝	19	
48	24½	HildyA	1.70t	6.1		2	28	28	28	—1
29⅞	15	HollyS				2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
11½	10	HmeG pf1.10		11.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
40	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.5	12	38	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	22	Hondo	.27e	1.3	15	8	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
75¾	47⅝	Honwll	2.20	3.2	7	729	68½	67¾	68⅛	— ⅜
25½	18⅛	HoovU	1.24	5.6	6	83	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅛	Horizon				124	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
34½	24⅝	HospCp	.50	1.7	11	42	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
27	13⅝	Hostintl	.60	3.7	6	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
38⅝	19⅛	Houdle	1.20a	3.1	12	159	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	+ ¼
32¼	21⅝	HougM	1.40	4.4	7	4	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
11⅝	5⅛	HousFb	.36	6.1	14	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21¾	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	8.1	6	102	18	17⅞	18	
47	38⅝	HouF pf2.37		6.0		14	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
35½	28⅝	HouF pf2.50		8.5		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
33⅝	26⅝	HouseIn	2.36	7.8		66	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅞	HousNG	1	3.6	9	606	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ¼
17	9	Howdin	.44	3.9	7	571	11⅜	11	11¼	
16⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.60	8.9	10	57	18⅝	18	18	
21	17	HudsMin			38	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
51¾	28⅝	HughsTl	.92	1.9	10	304	48	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
33½	13¼	Human	.75	2.6	14	136	29⅛	27⅞	28⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	21⅜	Huma pf2.50		11.		81	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	10¼	HuntCh	.40	3.0	10	35	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				2	11	11	11	— ⅛
24	13½	HuttEF	.68	4.2	4	35	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Huyck	.72	6.2	8	54	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
		— I—I—I —								
32½	22½	IC Ind	1.68	6.6	5	55	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
51	39⅞	IC In pf	3.50	8.1		48	43	42¾	43	
8	4	ICN				90	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	36	INACp	3	7.0	5	178	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅞	INAIn	1.62	9.5		26	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	IU Int	.95	7.3	43	632	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ¼
40	28⅝	IUInt A				2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
21½	15⅝	IUInt pf1.25		6.3		2	20	19⅞	20	
17	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36		8.5		13	16	15⅝	16	
27½	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.4	8	41	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.7	6	22	24⅛	23⅞	24	
8⅝	4	IdealT	.24r	4.5		27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25½	21⅞	IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	3566	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	19¼	IlPow pf2.04		9.7		z200	21	21	21	
46⅝	40	IlPow pf3.78		9.2		z750	41	41	41	+ ½
28½	20⅞	ITW	.80	3.0	9	12	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
24⅝	15	ImplCp	1	4.4	4	88	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅝	INCO	.40	1.9	56	665	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5¼	IncCap				16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
10½	9	IncCC	1.02e	11.		2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
77½	64¼	IndiM pf7.08		9.8		z20	72	72	72	—1
86⅞	72	IndiM pf7.76		11.		105	75¾	72⅞	73⅞	—2⅛
23½	19⅝	IndiM pf2.15		10.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
24⅝	20⅝	IndlM pf2.25		11.		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	21⅛	IndlPL	2.12	9.5	10	70	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
19⅞	15⅝	IndlNat	1.44	8.2	5	10	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
22⅛	11⅞	Inexco	.14	.8	20	103	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
64½	44¼	IngerR	3.16	6.4	7	71	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅞
44	30⅝	IngR pf	2.35	7.0		10	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	InerTec	.50	3.3	16	4	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
41⅝	33½	InlndStl	2.80a	7.4	5	114	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
17¼	11½	Insilco	.94b	7.2	6	75	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	InstInvTr				11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21	13⅛	Intelpan	.44a	2.6	7	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
22⅜	18⅛	ItcpSe	1.92a	9.5		36	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
45¼	34	Interco	2.20	5.8	6	34	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
28½	12½	IntDiv	8.11e		6	6	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	8.4	15	27	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
18⅜	10	IntAlum	.50	4.2	7	19	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
322	248⅛	IBM	13.76	4.5	14	880	309¼	306¼	307	—1⅞
27⅝	20½	IntFlav	.68	3.1	14	243	22	21⅞	21⅞	
44⅞	28½	IntHarv	2.30	5.8	5	715	40⅛	39½	39⅞	+ ¼
47½	34	IntMin	3	6.8	7	331	44¼	43⅜	44	
25½	17	IntMult	1.10	5.2	7	9	21¼	21¼	21¼	
49¼	35⅜	IntPapr	2.20	4.9	6	570	45¼	44½	45⅛	— ⅛
16	8¼	IntRecti	.25	2.1	6	46	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	26⅝	IntTT	2.20	7.8	6	1291	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
56⅜	44⅝	IntTT pfJ	4	8.6		3	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
55⅞	44	IntTT pfK	4	8.8		48	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
61½	49¼	IntTT pfO	5	9.4		4	53	53	53	
41¾	32¼	IntTT pf2.25		6.4		29	35	34⅞	35	
58¼	47½	IntTT pf4.50		9.0		11	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ¼
23⅜	15	Intrpce	1.30	6.8	5	8	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	28½	IntrpGp	1.60	4.6	7	22	35¼	35	35⅛	— ⅛
16	14	IntstPw	1.50	10.	9	7	14	14⅜	14⅛	
39⅜	17½	Intrway	.80	2.7	5	1306	30	26⅝	29⅝	+2
53⅜	32¼	IowaBf	.52	1.3	5	35	41¾	41½	41½	— ½
17¾	14⅛	IowaEl	1.50	10.	7	17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
22	19¼	IowllG	2	10.	7	23	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
27	23¼	Iowlll pf2.31		9.3		z1200	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
28	23⅞	IowaPL	2.40	10.	7	28	23⅞	d23⅝	23⅝	
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	10.	7	94	21¼	20	20⅛	— ⅜
9¼	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.1		74	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
32½	14	ItekCp			12	255	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅜
37½	18⅝	ItelCp	.80	4.1	5	1586	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—1¼
15⅝	13	Itel pf	1.44	11.		23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
28¼	19⅛	JmesF	1.20	5.8	9	45	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	24	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅞	Jantzen	1	5.4	6	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
13⅞	9¼	JapnF	1.56e	16.		138	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	28¼	JeffPilt	1.04	3.3	8	48	31⅜	31	31⅜	
44	36¼	JerC pf	4	11.		z190	37	37	37	
101	81	JerC pf	9.36	12.		z1270	82	81	81	
88½	72½	JerC pf	8.12	11.		z20	72½	72½	72½	
91	68	JerC pf	8	12.		z60	69½	68	69½	+1
87⅝	73¼	JerC pf	7.88	11.		z50	73¼	73¼	73¼	
122	105	JerC pf13.50		13.		z200	108	107	107	
110⅝	99¾	JerC pf	11	11.		z170	100½	100½	100½	— ½
25½	18¾	JerC pf	2.18	11.		11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26	18⅛	JewelC	1.68	7.2	7	10	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
6	2⅝	Jewelcor			8	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
34¾	22½	JhnMan	1.80	7.4	4	1044	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
62⅝	60	JhnMn pf n	5.40	8.7		8	62½	62½	62½	
89	67⅝	JohnJn	2	2.9	14	438	70⅝	69½	70	+ ¼
12	5½	JohnEF			15	23	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
34½	21⅜	JohnCn	1.10	3.6	8	56	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
39¾	28⅝	JohnC pf	2	5.2		7	38½	37	38½	
17	11⅝	JonLan	.60	4.0	8	136	15½	14⅝	15⅛	— ½
23⅞	16⅜	Jostens	.84	4.7	9	14	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
38½	27½	JoyMfg	1.64	5.0	9	100	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ½
		— K—K—K —								
87	49	KLM	1.35r	2.5	4	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
29⅝	22¼	K mart	.84	3.3	9	836	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
21½	16⅛	KaisrAl	1	5.0	5	270	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
82	64	Kai 57pf4.75		5.9		1	80	80	80	
81	63	Kai 66pf4.75		6.1		4	78	76	78	—2
29⅝	16⅝	KaiCe	1.20	5.0	4	133	24½	24	24	— ⅜
23⅜	16¼	KaiC pf	1.37	6.9		19	20	20	20	— ¼
31	17⅛	KaisrSt	1.50	5.3	16	170	28⅝	26⅝	28½	+1⅞
9⅝	6½	KaneMll	.28	3.7	8	69	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	Kaneb	.70	4.4	9	105	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	24	KCtyPL	2.56	10.	7	15	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ¼
26⅜	23	KCPL pf2.33		10.		7	23	23	23	— ¼
28⅛	17½	KCSoln	.90	3.5	7	84	27	26	26	—1½
21	17⅜	KanGE	1.90	10.	8	151	18½	18	18⅛	
23	18⅝	KanNb	1.48b	7.5	7	14	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
22½	19	KanPLt	1.96	10.	7	44	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	KatyInd			3	56	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	16⅝	Katy pf	1.46	7.6		3	19¼	19	19	
10¾	5⅝	KaufBr	.24	2.8	6	81	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
19¾	11	Keene	.40	2.7	5	14	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅞	Keller	.30b	3.1	7	27	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	17	Kellogg	1.20	6.6	10	39	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23½	12¼	Kellwd	1.12	8.2	7	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
39	28⅝	Kenmtl	1.32	3.6	8	18	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
29	19	Kennct	.60e	2.7	151	214	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
22	17⅜	KyUtil	2.04	10.	11	60	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	KerrGls	.40	2.8	6	200	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ¼
56⅞	41⅜	KerrM	1.55	3.3	10	436	47⅜	46⅜	47⅛	+ ⅜
16½	9⅝	KeysCon			7	10	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	16¼	Keysint	.48	2.1	13	20	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
38⅛	27⅞	KiddeW	1.60	5.2	5	5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
52	41⅞	Kidde prB	4	9.0		9	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
50¼	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	6.2	7	61	47⅝	46½	46⅝	— ⅝
18	11½	KingDSt	.90	6.8	7	132	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	6.3	5	31	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	22	KnigtRd	.60	2.6	10	22	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	14½	Koehrin	1	5.6	5	30	18	17⅞	18	
31⅝	18⅝	Kolmr	.64	2.2	11	29	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
24⅞	17⅛	Koppers	1.20	5.6	7	44	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	7½	Koracp	.34	3.4	4	29	10	9⅞	9⅞	
49⅝	43	Kraft	3	6.6	7	251	46	45⅝	45¾	— ½
12¼	7⅞	Kroehlr			35	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
42⅛	30½	Kroger	2.32	5.7	6	342	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Kuhlm	.80a	5.3	6	1	15	15	15	
14	9	Kysor	.80	6.3	5	39	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
		— L—L—L —								
13¾	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.3	7	12	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
8½	5¼	LFE pf	.50	8.3		3	6	6	6	+ ¼
19	14¼	LITCO	1	5.9	8	5	17	17	17	
13½	5⅝	LTV			6	893	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
56	42	LTV pf	5	8.9		5	56	55½	56	
9⅝	6½	LTV pf I				2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28¼	21⅜	LTV pf	2.60	9.2		116	28⅛	27⅜	28¼	+ ¼
12⅝	8	LQuint	1.08t	10.	15	241	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	LocGos	1.86	9.0	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
24⅝	13⅝	LamSe	1	4.1	9	153	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	— ⅛
23½	12⅝	LaneBry	1	5.2	9	83	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	— ¼
35⅝	22½	Lanier	.50	1.5	13	49	33¼	33	33	
15	8⅝	LawlCh	.48	3.5	17	109	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
24	14½	LearSg	1.04	5.3	5	81	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
23¼	18⅝	LswTm s	1.20	5.6	6	11	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
25	19½	LeeEnt	.72	3.3	11	6	21½	21½	21½	
25	17⅛	Leesona	1.16	5.9	6	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
3⅛	1⅝	LehValy			5	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9¼	Lehmn	1.31e	12.		123	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
14½	6⅛	Lennar	.40	2.9	4	24	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	24	Lenox	1.30	4.5	8	60	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	LesFay	.48	6.2	5	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	13¼	LevPdC				12	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
14¾	13⅛	LevFin	.75a	5.5		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
50⅛	30⅛	LeviStr	1.80	3.7	7	136	49	47⅝	49	+1⅛
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	2.8	6	32	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
29½	23	LOF	2.20	7.9	4	53	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	51	LOF pf	4.75	8.4		2	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	LibrtyCp	.88	2.6	7	9	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
5½	2½	LibrtyLn			6	565	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
13⅝	9½	LiblL pf1.25		12.		5	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
41⅛	29⅝	Liggett	2.50	7.1	6	49	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅜
55½	41½	LillyEli	1.80	3.3	13	509	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	
43	34	LincNt	2.80	7.2	6	39	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ½
86	69	LincNlpf	3	3.9		2	77	77	77	
18⅝	15½	LincPl	1.76	11.		24	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
8⅝	3	Lionel	.12	1.8	9	126	6½	6⅛	6½	
28½	17⅛	Litton	.58t	2.3		474	25⅝	25	25¼	
37⅝	16½	Lockhd			5	569	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	— ⅛
34⅝	20⅝	Loctite	.40	1.5	12	74	26⅝	26¼	26½	
55¼	34⅝	Loews	1.20	2.5	4	16	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	LomFn	.80	6.7	8	11	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
20⅝	14½	LomM	1.85e	9.9	10	28	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	LnStar	1.40	5.9	6	66	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
19¾	15⅝	LILCo	1.70	10.	7	226	16¾	16½	16½	
93¾	79	LIL pfK8.30		10.		z400	80⅝	d78⅝	80⅝	+ ⅜
27	23	LIL pfP2.43		10.		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
34	24	LongDr	.64	2.2	13	28	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
39¼	23½	LoralCp	1	3.1	10	103	32⅝	31⅜	31⅞	— ½
28⅞	19½	LaLand	1.28	4.5	10	4115	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15¼	LaPac	.60b	2.8	7	214	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
24¼	20¼	LouvGs	2	9.8	10	34	20½	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
19¾	11⅛	Lowenst	.60	3.8	5	37	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	37⅝	Lubrzl	1.60	3.7	11	272	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
18½	13⅝	LuckyS	1	6.1	10	465	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	7⅝	Ludlow	.60	3.6	15	123	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	6.2	6	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
19⅜	9⅛	LynCSys	.40	2.6	14	72	15⅜	15	15⅜	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
24	21¼	MACOM	s.24	1.1	18	51	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
46⅛	31⅞	MCA	1.20	3.1	7	49	39⅞	39	39	— ½
14¾	8	MEI	.40	3.2	8	62	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ¼
28⅜	16	MGIC	1	4.7	7	376	21⅝	20¾	21½	
21⅞	13½	MacAF	1	6.3	7	6	16	15¾	16	
14	8⅞	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	17	9	9	9	— ⅛
15	6¼	Macke	.48	5.4	5	12	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
19	8⅛	Macmill	.72	3.9	11	337	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	32	Macy	1.65	4.6	6	5	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
15⅝	12¼	MdsFd	1.29e	9.1		39	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	MagicCf	.60	5.6	5	104	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
32¾	25⅝	MalonH	.96	3.2	10	14	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Manhln	.30	2.7	4	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
14¼	4¾	ManhLf	.30	3.5	13	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
40½	30⅞	MfrHan	2.28	6.5	6	15	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ¼
38⅝	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.6	9	147	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	— ⅛
38½	17⅝	MaratM	.80	2.5	7	90	32⅝	31¼	32	— ¼
71½	41⅞	MaratO	2.40	3.4	11	1010	70	69	70	
28⅛	17½	Maremt	1	3.7	7	281	27	26⅜	27	+1
17⅞	13½	MarMld	.80	5.0	13	29	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
17¾	11⅞	MarionL	.64	5.4	8	189	11⅞	d11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	14	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20		7.9		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅛	21	Marley	1	4.3	7	47	23½	22⅞	23⅛	
16⅞	10⅛	Marriot	.16	1.1	10	720	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
68⅞	56½	MrshM	3.20	5.0	13	102	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15½	MrshF	1.24	6.4	9	275	19⅝	19	19½	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	MartM	1.80	5.2	6	235	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
14	9	MaryK	.48	3.6	9	15	13⅝	13½	13½	
26¾	18	Md Cup	.56	2.8	7	18	20	19⅞	20	
26	18¼	Masco	.60	2.8	9	485	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	17½	Masonlt	1.20	4.6	8	121	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	MasM	1.34e	10.	10	22	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13	8	MassyF				111	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	15⅛	MasCp	1.68	10.		17	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Masinc	1.08	10.		22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9¾	6½	Mattel	.30e	3.5	7	93	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
9¼	3½	Mattel wt				104	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
27⅜	22¾	MavDS	1.40	5.4	6	227	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
25¼	18½	MayerO	1	4.3	11	14	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	MaysJW			4	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
31½	22½	Maytg	1.60a	6.4	9	45	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	18½	McDermt	1	5.5	5	263	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
31½	24⅝	McDr pf2.20		8.8		131	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
32½	28	McDr pf2.60		9.1		61	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
60½	39⅝	McDnld	.36	.9	10	2755	42⅝	41½	42	
40½	26¼	McDonD	.75	2.5	7	481	30⅝	29¾	30	
30⅝	23⅝	McDonh	1.20	4.2	5	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	22½	McGEd	1.80	6.8	6	36	26½	26⅛	26½	
34	20	McGrH	1.28	4.9	10	229	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
43⅛	18½	McIntyr				z710	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
22⅛	12	McLean	.64	4.3	6	51	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
13¾	8¼	McLout			3	30	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
23¾	9⅝	McMoRO	.10	.4	64	837	u24½	21⅞	24½	+2⅝
15⅝	10	McNeil	.80	5.8	6	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Mead	1.60	5.8	5	72	27⅝	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅛
87⅜	51	Mea pfB2.80		4.0		2	70	70	70	—3
45⅝	22½	Measrx	.50	1.1	16	38	44½	44	44¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	13¼	Mednco	s.40	2.5	9	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	19¼	Medtrn	.48	1.3	13	65	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
33¾	24⅜	Melville	1.40	4.8	8	214	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
60⅜	25½	Memorex			5	373	36⅝	34⅝	36⅛	+1½
32⅜	24⅝	MerTx	1.48	5.1	6	16	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛
71⅞	52¼	Merck	1.90	2.9	15	428	66¼	65⅝	66	— ½
40¼	26¼	Merdith	1	3.3	6	6	30	29⅞	29⅞	
22⅝	14⅝	MerrLy	.88	4.8	7	371	18⅝	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
45⅝	26⅛	MesaPet	.48	1.1	16	231	42⅝	40⅝	42	+ ⅝
16⅝	13¼	Mesab	1.44e	8.6	11	71	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
24⅝	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.0	36	4	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
27⅝	20¼	MGM s	.60	2.3	12	x506	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
81	44½	Metrm	2.40	4.5	7	14	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
80	30½	MtE pfC3.90		13.		z1380	31	d29⅝	30½	
91½	69	MtE pfF8.12		11.		z2800	72¾	72½	72¾	+1⅞
87⅜	68½	MtE pfG7.68		11.		z10	67½	d67½	67½	—1
92½	70	MtE pfJ8.32		12.		z250	70	70	70	
89½	69	MtE pfI8.12		11.		z420	72	71	71	— ½
97	70	MtE pf 8.32		12.		z720	70¾	d69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
25	21½	MhCn pf2.05		8.6		6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
16	12½	MchGs	1.30b	9.0	8	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
27	25½	MhWl pf2.67		9.8		6	27¼	27¼	27¼	
26	23⅝	MhWl pf2.12		8.5		41	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
19	16⅝	MdCTel	1.40	7.7	7	71	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
26⅝	21¾	MdCT pf2.06		8.8		1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
17⅝	14¼	MidSUt	1.52	11.	6	641	14½	14¼	14⅜	
3	1⅛	MidlndM				25	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
20⅝	14	MidRos	1.10	5.8	7	66	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
30½	28⅛	MillerW	.90	3.2	11	78	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
27⅛	15½	MiltBrd	.80	3.0	8	30	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
19¾	11⅝	MilRoy	.30	1.6	13	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	8.3	6	16	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ¼
66	46⅝	MMM	2.40	4.3	12	676	56⅛	55¼	56	+ ⅛
21⅜	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.6	6	30	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	MirroAl	.96	8.3	13	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	20⅝	Misnins	.80	2.2	8	298	36	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
59½	46	MPacC	2.80	5.4	6	51	52	51¾	52	— ½
15⅝	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.4	9	24	12	11⅞	11⅞	
25⅛	21	MoPS pf2.44		11.		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
27⅛	23	MoPS pr2.61		11.		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
78½	60	Mobil	4.80	6.2	7	253	77¼	76⅝	77⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	MobileH			13	41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	11⅜	MdMer	.20	1.5	7	46	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
15¼	10⅝	Mohasco	.90	6.9	8	41	13⅝	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
14¾	6⅝	MohkDta			12	129	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.2	6	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17½	14½	Monrh s	.92	5.8	5	17	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
39½	16⅝	Monogr	.52	1.4	9	393	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	+ ¼
60¼	45	Monsan	3.20	6.5	6	294	49⅝	48⅝	49	— ⅝
18½	16	MntDU	1.50	8.5	7	12	17⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.0	8	35	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
22¼	18⅝	MonSt	1.80a	9.5		14	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅝	MONY	.92e	11.	9	40	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	27	MooreM	1	3.1	6	47	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
52	43⅜	Morgan	2.50	5.2	7	126	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	
30	18⅝	MorKn	1.50	5.9	5	18	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
20⅝	13	MorseSh	.66	4.3	5	69	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm			7	398	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
34⅝	25¼	MorNor	1.28	4.5	9	35	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	36	Motrola	1.20	2.9	10	532	42⅝	41½	42	+ ¼
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	6.5	11	18	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	24½	MtSTel	2.32	8.8	7	21	26⅝	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	5¼	Munford				124	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Munld pf.40		5.4		4	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.4	7	6	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	8.3	310	21	15⅜	15⅛	15½	
57½	35⅝	MurpOil	1	2.1	13	28	47	46⅝	47	
25½	14	MurryO	1	5.4	7	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
15	12⅝	MutlOm	1.32	10.		32	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	7½	MyersL	.50	4.5	7	43	11¼	11	11⅛	
		— N—N—N —								
22⅝	12⅝	NCH	.64	3.8	9	51	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
72¼	47½	NCR	1.60	2.3	9	336	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	— ⅛
25¼	16⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.2	9	348	23	22⅝	23	
27⅝	19	NLT	1.12	4.8	7	591	24⅛	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	7½	NVF s			5	76	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
28½	23	Nabisco	1.50	6.1	8	52	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
34½	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.1	17	454	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
33⅛	12¼	Narco	.68	4.1	12	13	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
38	21⅜	Nashua	1.30	5.6	5	67	24	23⅝	23⅝	—1
42⅝	14⅝	NatAirl	.50	1.4	17	112	36⅝	36¼	36½	— ⅜
33	23½	NAvia	2.13e	7.5		40	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
22⅜	14	NatCan	.72	3.8	9	96	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
16½	9	NtClyL	.60	4.2	8	212	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
31¼	27½	NtDetr	1.88	6.0	5	6	31⅛	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	NatDist	1.80	8.2	7	218	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
28	24¼	NatFG	2.38	9.3	6	30	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
26½	24	NFG pf	2.30	9.2		63	25	25	25	— ¼
22⅝	15½	NatGyp	1.32	7.1	5	214	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	NatHom				34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	NtLibty n	.28	3.2	6	178	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.3	12	115	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	12¾	NMedE	s		11	190	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	11⅛	NMineSv	.56	4.2	14	29	13⅝	13	13⅝	
24½	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	9.0	11	34	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	18½	NtSemic			9	251	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
18⅞	13	NtSvIn	1.08	6.4	6	8	17	17	17	+ ¼
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.8	5	22	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	NatlStl	2.60	7.9	6	73	33	32⅞	32⅞	
6¾	3⅝	NatTea			6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
52⅝	34¾	Natom	2.10	4.9	5	71	43	42½	43	+ ⅜
35	23⅝	Natm pf1.60		5.7		40	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
24¼	20⅛	NevPw	2.12	9.9	9	46	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24½	21	NevP pf2.30		11.		z610	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	18¼	NevP pf1.95		11.		2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	NEngEl	2.10	10.	6	41	21	20⅞	20⅞	
17½	15	NEngE	1.60	10.	6	13	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.0	16	135	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅝
29⅝	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		9.7		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
36	31⅝	NEngT	3.16	9.1	8	23	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	10.	7	78	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
96½	82	NYS pf	8.80	11.		z50	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	—1⅝
24⅝	20⅝	NYS pf	2.12	10.		7	21	21	21	
5½	1⅝	Newcrp wi				32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
32⅛	21⅝	Newhall	.80	2.5	12	62	u32½	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅜
27¼	17	Newmt	.80	3.2	20	186	25¼	24⅝	25	
87	66	Newt pf4.50		5.5		1	82	82	82	+ ⅜
13⅝	7¾	Newprk			9	108	13	12⅝	12⅝	
15¼	13⅛	NiaMP	1.44	10.	7	160	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
38	32	NiaMpf	3.40	11.		z150	32¼	32	32	— ¼
43	36½	NiaMpf	3.90	11.		z100	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
54⅝	45½	NiaMpf	4.85	9.9		z50	49	49	49	+1
12¼	9⅝	NiagSh	1.01e	9.6		1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
30⅝	26⅛	NICOR	2.52	8.7	6	24	29⅛	28⅝	29	
27⅝	20⅛	NorfWn	1.84	7.3	7	143	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	
26⅛	18½	Norlin	1.60	8.0	4	16	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
27	20⅝	Norris	1.40	5.7	6	29	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
26	14⅝	NACoal	.56	2.5	6	68	23	22	22	—1
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				66	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
24½	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.3	5	31	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
11⅝	5⅝	NoCAir	.20	3.3	4	200	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
7½	3½	NoCAir wt				78	2⅛	2	2	
10¾	9	NoestUt	1.02	11.	7	215	9⅝	9	9⅝	+
17½	11	NCalSL	.70	4.1	5	52	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—
18⅝	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.5	10	60	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+
43¾	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	6.0	7	935	43⅝	43⅛	43¾	—
27⅝	22½	NoStPw	2.16	9.4	7	111	23¼	22⅝	23	—
51	43	NSPw pf4.16		8.8		z100	47½	47½	47½	+
84¾	73¼	NSPw pf	7	9.6		z20	74	d73	73	—
42⅝	25	NorTel	.80	2.0	11	1132	39¾	38⅝	39¾	+
6½	4	Nthgate			86	32	6⅛	6	6	—
49⅝	28	Nortrp	1.80	5.4	5	104	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	—
37⅛	22⅞	NwstAirl	.80	2.8	10	94	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+
28¾	23	NwtBcp	1.16	4.7	7	191	24¾	24⅝	24½	—
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	7.6	6	15	31⅞	31½	31⅝	—
35	23	Nwtlnd	1.75	5.7	6	134	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+
27⅝	24	NwtP pf2.50		9.8		47	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+
26⅝	24	NwtP pf2.36		9.4		31	25	25	25	—
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLI	1e	9.6	10	21	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+
38⅝	28	NwStW	1.80	5.6	7	10	32¾	32¼	32¾	—
27¾	22	Norton	1.15	4.2	7	42	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+
21⅞	15	NorSim	.92b	5.8	6	148	15¾	15½	15¾	+
40¾	25¼	Nucor	.44	1.1	7	120	40½	40	40⅜	+
		— O—O—O —								
34	16⅛	OKC	1.20	3.9	12	97	31¼	30	31⅛	+
31⅛	14⅝	OakInd	.40	1.3	21	235	30½	29¾	30½	+
19½	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	6.9	9	1	17½	17½	17½	
26⅝	14⅝	OcciPet	1.25	5.8	45	992	21½	21⅛	21⅜	
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet wt				99	8	7⅝	8	+
42⅝	26¾	OcciP pf2.16		6.3		13	34¾	34¼	34¼	—
84⅝	48½	OcciP pf3.60		5.2		5	68¾	68¾	68¾	
82½	48¼	OcciP pf	4	6.0		1	66½	66½	66½	
26¾	22	OcciP pf2.50		11.		4	23¾	23¼	23¼	+
23¼	18½	OcciP pf2.12		11.		6	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—
24⅝	19⅝	OcciP pf2.30		11.		13	21½	21½	21½	
35¼	26¼	Ogden	1.80	5.9	5	30	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	12.	13	619	15⅝	15	15⅛	—
43¼	37	OhEd pf3.90		11.		z80	37	d36½	36½	—
49	41	OhEd pf4.40		11.		z180	42½	41½	41½	—
51	42	OhEd pf4.56		10.		z170	44	44	44	
109	99½	OhE pf10.48		10.		z350	102	101¼	101¼	
111	101	OhE pf10.76		11.		z50	102¼	102¼	102¼	+
124	113½	OhP pfA	14	12.		z110	117½	117	117½	
123	114	OhP pfF	14	12.		z40	116	116	116	
18⅝	16	OklaGE	1.60	9.7	8	170	16½	16¼	16½	
10⅝	8⅝	OklGE pf.80		9.3		z100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	18¾	OklaNG	1.80	8.0	7	54	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	—
25¾	13¾	Olin	.88	4.0	8	366	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—
36⅛	19⅝	Omark	1.12	3.5	6	10	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	—
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	3.9	7	6	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
16¾	14⅛	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	18	14⅝	14½	14½	—
10⅞	4⅛	Orange	.20	3.0	4	25	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
11¼	7⅝	OrionC	.30	2.8	8	34	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
23½	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	8.0	5	18	17½	17¼	17½	
33⅝	19⅛	OutletCo	1	4.8	6	19	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
18½	13	OverhDr	.84	4.8	6	7	17½	17⅜	17½	
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.6	4	8	19¾	19½	19¾	
29	20¼	OverSh	.50b	1.9	5	4244	25⅝	23¾	25⅝	
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.5	6	298	27¾	26¾	26¾	
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll	1.26	6.2	5	76	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
76	60	OwnIl pf4.75		7.3		3	65	65	65	
12⅝	8	Oxfrdln	.68	6.9	5	24	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
		— P—Q —								
19¾	15⅛	PHH Gp	.64	3.8	9	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.86e	8.2	9	12	10⅝	10½	10½	
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.7	6	105	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
21⅞	12	PSA			5	36	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
13¾	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		40	12	11⅞	12	
25⅛	21¾	PacGE	2.32	10.	6	563	23	22⅞	22⅞	
22	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.3	6	34	21½	21¼	21¼	
57⅞	38½	PacLm	2.20	5.0	13	22	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	
21½	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.8	7	53	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.5	8	146	20⅛	19⅞	20	
16¼	14	PacTT	1.40	9.7	8	49	14½	14¼	14½	
71¾	62	PacTT pf	6	9.2		z210	66	65¼	65¾	
16⅞	10	PacTin	.80	4.8	7	4	16½	16½	16½	
13⅝	6⅞	PaineW	.44	4.9	5	55	9	8⅞	9	
17	12¾	PalW pf1.30		9.5		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅞	13⅜	PalmBc	1.20	6.9	5	32	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
8¾	3⅞	Pamida	.12	3.0	67	32	4⅛	4	4	
10¾	5⅝	PanAm			3	731	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
50¼	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	5.9	7	22	47⅝	47½	47⅝	
23⅛	14¾	Paprcft	1.14b	6.0	7	31	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
16¾	10¾	Pargas	1.08	7.9	12	35	14	13½	13⅞	
27⅛	18⅛	ParkDr s	.24	1.0	8	207	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	
30⅝	22½	ParHan	1.20	4.5	8	94	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
33	20⅝	ParkPn	.60b	1.9	9	12	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
14¼	7	PatPtl				131	13⅛	12⅝	13	
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.60	3.2	7	11	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
29¾	19⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	110	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
12⅝	5½	Pengo				36	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
21¾	13⅞	PenCen				231	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA				11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅞	5	PenCn prB				106	5⅝	5½	5½	
6¼	2⅝	PenDix				180	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
43¼	28⅛	Penney	1.76	6.1	7	348	29	28⅝	29	
22½	19	PaPL	2.04	10.	7	253	20	19¾	19⅞	
106	99	PaPL pf9.24		8.9		z1130	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
111	101	PaPL pf	11	10.		z50	105	105	105	
127	112	PaPL pf	13	11.		z100	114¼	114½	114¼	
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20	6.9	7	30	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
62¾	46	Penw pf2.50		5.3		1	47	47	47	
26½	19⅝	Penw pf1.60		8.0		4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
38	26⅝	Pennzol	2.20	6.0	10	139	37	36½	36⅝	
14	7½	PeopDr	.24	2.3	6	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
37⅝	31⅛	PeopGs	2.88	8.4	7	18	34⅝	34½	34⅝	
33⅞	23¼	PepsiCo	1	4.1	18	696	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	
34½	18⅛	PerkinE	.52	1.7	14	295	31¼	30⅝	31	
17¾	8⅝	Perlec			7	89	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
49⅝	34¼	Petrie	1.40	3.8	11	15	37	37	37	
38⅝	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.9	9	17	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	
25⅛	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	11.		9	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
23⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75		8.3		4	21⅛	21	21	
39	27⅝	Pfizer	1.32	4.2	10	563	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
30¼	19¼	PhelpD	.60	2.4	22	313	25½	25	25⅛	
19	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	9	478	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
46¼	39	PhilE pf4.30		11.		z20	40	40	40	
47	41½	PhilE pf4.40		11.		z100	42	d41¼	41⅞	
100⅝	83½	PhilE pf8.75		10.		z70	86½	86½	86½	
86⅝	73	PhilE pf7.80		10.		z20	75¾	75⅝	75⅝	
85	70	PhilE pf7.75		11.		z50	70¼	70¼	70¼	
28⅝	19⅛	PhilaSub	1.10	4.0	9	408	28	27¾	27¾	
76⅝	61⅞	PhilMr	2.50	3.7	9	245	66⅞	66¼	66¾	
8½	3⅝	Philind	.28	6.1	5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	9¾	Philind pf	1	10.		8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
36⅝	28⅞	PhilPet	1.20	3.4	8	735	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	
18	9¼	PhilVH	.60	5.2	4	9	11½	11½	11½	
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.8	6	158	13⅛	12¾	13	
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.2	7	9	17	16⅞	17	
10¾	6	Pier 1	.28	2.1	5	145	9⅝	9	9⅝	
47¾	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.3	8	302	36	35	35⅝	
34¾	24½	Pioner	1.92	5.8	9	27	33¾	33¼	33⅝	
29	21¼	PitneyB	1.20	4.5	8	125	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
25⅛	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	4.0	9	7	22½	22½	22½	
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.9	30	x142	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
10⅝	4⅛	PlanRsc			8	70	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
22⅝	13¼	Plantrn	.16	.9	13	45	18½	18	18	
32¾	8⅝	Playboy	.12	.6	24	349	19¾	18¾	19⅛	
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	.50e	2.4	8	6	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
31½	18	Pneumo	1	5.1	8	14	19¾	19½	19½	
15¾	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.4	11	643	14¾	14½	14½	
60¼	29¾	Polaroid	1	2.8	10	3608	36⅞	35	35⅝	
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa	.40	2.1	6	89	19¼	18¾	18⅞	
36	21⅜	PopeTal	1.16	4.1	5	2	28½	28½	28½	
22⅛	13	Portec	.80b	4.8	9	30	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅝	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.9	12	150	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
110¼	99¾	PoG pf11.50		11.		z80	102	102	102	
28	23⅝	PorG pf2.60		11.		3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
39¼	27½	Potltch	1.16	3.1	8	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	
15¾	13	PotmEl	1.34	11.	8	236	13⅛	d12¾	12⅞	

(Continued on Page 10)

Rebound in Nuclear Leaders

Reactor Failure Drives Stocks to Buying Levels

Fear of a melt in a U.S. nuclear reactor with valve trouble has driven shares of leading reactor and uranium companies back to levels which had been pre-specified as important buying points in the weekly reports of Capital Gains Research. A new review of the subject points out that Russia had a melt years ago in a reactor which is still in use. Stocks covered with full price-action projections include COMBUSTION ENGINEERING, EG&G, RANCHERS EXPLORATION, UNC and WESTINGHOUSE; and also covered are recommendations made during bad-news breaks in other areas which have recently staged gains of up to 50 per cent in five weeks in the case of FAIRCHILD CAMERA. A growing user of one FAIRCHILD-developed concept, STORAGE TECHNOLOGY, has now quadrupled since first recommended by the Capital gains organization—an international group of specialists in finding opportunities for exceptional rates of equity enhancement. To receive a complimentary series of the organization's stock, commodity and currency reports, complete and return the coupon or telephone.

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ebound Nuclea eaden

eactor Failure Drives Stock Buying Level

rcinelli Is instated at nk of Italy

r Baffi, Others eaten to Resign

By Paul Hofmann

E, April 20 (NYT) — Italy's r government today rem- the deputy director of the Italy, Mario Sarcinelli, just ys after an investigating uspended him, to keep the ip of the central bank from ely resigning.

ver, a central bank spokes- d that Mr. Sarcinelli would rn to his desk because of mplications.

rtheless, the pro-forma rein- nt by the caretaker govern- Premier Giulio Andreotti, ed after a cabinet meeting, off a resignation threat by ral bank's governor, Paolo d by several other officials

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

nvestigating judge earlier k had suspended Mr. Sarci- m his post during an in- nto alleged dereliction of central bank officials.

Hectic Negotiations

ctic negotiations during the hours, members of Mr. i's own Christian Demo- arty, other political forces ncial and business interests d the premier to prevent ership of the central bank igning.

s widely feared such an ight further undermine the at shaken prestige of the ank and endanger the lira. mier eventually agreed to nd to the cabinet what cribed as a "gesture" ex- confidence in the central eadership without precipi- showdown between the and executive branches.

ver, it is generally expected status of the central bank's utives will be reexamined June national elections.

arcinelli spent 12 days in n March and early this d was then released with- He is accused of failing to he judiciary of irregulari- he had come across in su- the affairs of other banks. inelli, 45, was — and now is again — head of the ank's department which control over all credit in- in the country.

timming Investigation

diciary notified Mr. Baffi ith that, as the deputy superior, he may face the arge. Investigating judge Alibrandi said that Mr. had not been detained be- his age and his standing in nal banking circles. Mr. questioned by the investi- dge and a prosecutor in IT, March 29).

ction by the judiciary gainst the Bank of Italy of- w out of an investigation s credits that government- d agencies had granted to chemical company, Socie- a Resine (SIR), and its

han $2 billion in public s alleged to have been into the money-losing group, including soft -percent annual interest.

Montedison Foresees Survival, '81 Revival

MILAN, April 20 (AP-DJ) — Montedison, the giant chemicals concern, is one of the most distressed companies in Italy, troubled by aging plants with swollen payrolls, government price curbs and a world-wide slump in chemicals. Recently its very survival has seemed in question.

But Montedison insists its collapse can be averted and has plans to get back on its feet by 1981.

The huge corporation's fate is, of course, critical to its 145,000 employees, not to mention some 220,000 stockholders. But the company's operations are so extensive that its demise would be a serious blow to the country's economy. Moreover, the government itself owns 16 percent of Montedison's stock, besides controlling many of its creditor banks.

As a result, a Montedison collapse would generate intense pressure for a costly government bailout — just when Italian officials are desperately trying to cut the budget deficit.

But signs of rejuventation are there. It recently reported that its 1978 loss narrowed nearly 50 percent from the year before, while sales rose more than 7 percent. Still, the 1978 loss was big — equivalent to $304.7 million.

Its main problems stem from its fiber subsidiary, Montefibre, and a 39-percent interest in Snia Viscosa, Italy's largest manufacturer of artificial fibers. They operate in old, inefficient plants — Montefibre at only 40 percent of capacity — and are saddled with excess employees. In addition, the market for synthetic fibers is depressed by world-wide overcapacity and declining consumption.

Montedison plans to weave the fiber production of the two companies into a single concern to be called Sniafibre. Officials expect the merger to reduce fiber employment by 3,500 to about 16,000, enable Montedison to close some inefficient plants and eliminate overlapping operations. "This year we will have some results in cost savings," says Piergiorgi Gatti, who heads Montedison's chemical activities.

Montedison also plans some $710 million in divestitures, including real estate as well as subsidiaries that are not closely related to its primary industrial businesses. The company operates in such diverse fields as insurance, banking, retailing and newspaper publishing. Although units to be sold have not been announced, vice president Mario Schimberni said the divestitures will be accomplished "gradually and. . .with the complete safeguard of the value of our assets."

Montedison also is seeking to exploit its recent discovery of low-sulfur oil in the Mediterranean near Sicily. It has drilled two wells and is preparing to sink a third to determine the size of the find.

Overseas, Montedison engineers have been rejecting petrochemical-plant business in oil-producing countries because they fear the added output would further depress the world chemical market. And, in an illustration of the government's concern, when Premier Giulio Andreotti visited Algeria recently, he successfully pressed the Algerian government to pay $200 million it owed Montedison.

A major part of the chemical concern's struggle for survival is a plan to become a holding company. Existing operating units are to be organized into seven to nine separate companies, each with its own board of directors. This is designed to give units the agility to react swiftly to market changes.

Recent Refinancing

Beyond these steps, in a recent refinancing, Montedison raised $440 million, much of it from a few large investors and a consortium of 25 banks. The investors include unidentified Saudi Arabian interests that purchased $40 million in stock, becoming the largest holder after the Italian government.

Montedison officials concede that these actions will not end deficits quickly. They say losses for 1978, 1979 and 1980 may total $830 million. But officials are confident that the rate of losses will continue to decline until the company is in the black in 1981.

Many economists remain skeptical. They argue that the company's future is linked inextricably with that of the chemical business and that, as one Milan banker says, "only if the chemical industry revives, will Montedison prosper."

Wholesale Prices Up 2.1% in W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 21 (AP-DJ) — West German wholesale prices rose 2.1 percent last month over February and were 4.9-percent above the year-ago level, registering the highest year-to-year increase since December 1976, the federal statistics office reported today.

The March index was 154.1 (base year 1970). In February, the index had risen 1.3 percent for the month and 3.1 percent for the year. In December, 1976, the wholesale price index registered a 5-percent year-on-year rise.

Canada to Grant Subsidies To Develop Technology

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, April 21 (NYT) — Canada has announced business subsidies of $Can.185 million (about $162.3 million) over the next three years to attract new products and technology to the country following warnings that it was becoming industrially backward.

Communications Minister Jeanne Sauve announced a $Can.50-million program to help the electronics industry become competitive, particularly in microelectronics. Another $Can.20 million will be spent on Canadian telecommunication satellites. A three-year, $Can.115-million program to help businesses make products that are now imported or to increase the domestic technology in items they now produce was also announced.

In addition, the government will increase its domestic purchases of supplies from the current 80 percent. Pierre de Bane, Minister of Supply and Services, asserted that such a policy would not violate the new international trade accord recently initialled in Geneva.

Last summer, the Canadian government said it would make $Can.300 million available for industrial development, and since then it has announced substantial help to the shipbuilding and forest products industries.

In March, the Science Council, an official advisory body, issued a report emphasizing "a massive failure of the country's industrial system" through the lack of development of domestic technology (IHT, March 27).

The new programs, which all emphasize advanced technology, will consist of grants to companies selected for their potential to develop new products that will create jobs for Canadians. In the case of the electronics industry, the grants will be reimbursable by those companies that show a profit. The programs will not discriminate between Canadian-owned concerns and those that are foreign owned, the announcement said.

The increase in government purchases from Canadian businesses, which annually amount to about Can.$6 billion, will attempt to favor small businesses in regions where growth has been particularly slow and unemployment high.



William Miller

Fed's Miller at Odds With Administration

Rift With Blumenthal Illustrates Disarray Over Monetary Policy



Michael Blumenthal

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT) — A sharp rift seems to have developed between Federal Reserve chairman William Miller and senior administration policymakers.

The rift has placed Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, who until recently has led the campaign for further credit tightening to slow the economy and thus stem inflation, squarely at odds with Mr. Miller, who repeated yesterday his belief that higher interest rates were not needed now.

Mr. Blumenthal's lack of success in persuading Mr. Miller has led to deep pessimism among several senior economic advisors in the administration. In interviews, they said they were concerned that in the absence of Fed action, the administration had run out of tools to fight inflation. Despite the suprising first-quarter slowdown to a 0.7-percent annual growth rate, these advisers say further steps are needed to control inflation.

Events in the last two weeks have illustrated the disarray over monetary policy that has plagued the administration.

The events also have left some officials feeling that they had been misled by Mr. Miller at a meeting early last week. According to officials, he agreed that tighter credit was in order. Mr. Miller declined yesterday to answer questions about the meeting.

The rift was based in actions that began several weeks ago, when, according to senior economic advisers, the administration's Economic Policy Group concluded after weeks of study that nothing further could be accomplished to curb inflation through either budgetary policy or wage-price restraints.

Two weeks ago, according to a White House official, Mr. Blumenthal finally succeeded in persuading other members of the group that tighter credit was necessary, and the group recommended to Mr. Carter that he encourage more credit restraint.

Going Public

Early last week, Mr. Miller and Mr. Blumenthal met and agreed that some credit tightening was in order.

April 10, Mr. Blumenthal took his initially private campaign public. In a speech in Dallas, he advocated further credit tightening to combat the current 14-percent annual inflation rate. A series of articles followed, hinting further tightening was in the offing.

April 12, according to officials, President Carter, apparently dismayed by the news stories on the policy debate, wrote in a memo to the Council of Economic Advisers chairman Charles Schultze and Mr. Blumenthal to stop publicly pressuring the Fed.

Last Monday, Mr. Miller — on the eve of the monthly meeting of Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee — responded to the campaign by giving interviews to major publications expressing satisfaction with the current level of monetary restraint.

Fed chairmen almost never speculate publicly on future monetary policy, and certainly not the day before an OMC meeting. Analysts expressed amazement and dismay at the timing and substance of the remarks.

"The art of central banking is best performed in a manner whereby the less said, the better, and statements other than those which hint at future restraint, undermine our anti-inflation effort," said Lawrence Kudlow, economist at Paine, Webber, echoing the views of other Wall Street analysts.

Mr. Miller called reports of a rift "utter rubbish" but he declined to entertain specific questions about his relationship with the administration. But at a luncheon yesterday, Mr. Miller indicated that he was annoyed by the administration's tactics to pressure the independent Fed into further restraint. He added, however, that he had not asked Mr. Carter to order his aides to stop the campaign.

"The whole episode has been a terrible debacle," said a senior adviser close to the dispute. "I'm afraid it makes us all look a bit silly."

Investing in Other 45% of World Market

U.S. Pension Fund Managers Broadening Horizons

By Julie Kennedy

NEW YORK, April 21 (Reuters) — U.S. pension fund managers, frustrated by a lackluster average return in the U.S. stock market, are experimenting with the idea of investing abroad.

While worldwide investing is not new — most major European firms have kept part of their portfolios in foreign stocks, bonds, and currencies for years — the concept is one that many international investment banking firms have tried to market here with little success until recently. But now, with U.S. inflation still rising and domestic economic growth slowing in comparison with other nations, the idea of investing globally is starting to get off the ground, money managers say.

"Three years ago, we couldn't give this away as a concept," says Chris Nowakowski, president of Intersec Research Corp. which supplies studies on investing abroad to money managers. He said now money managers are emphasizing the fact that risk is "powerfully reduced" by investing in several markets, many of which have performed significantly better than the U.S. market in recent years.

As a result, some major U.S. companies recently have decided to test the concept by investing a small part — usually not more than 5 percent — of their pension funds abroad, money managers said. They include General Telephone & Electronics, Owens-Illinois, United Technologies, Armco and several other large firms that declined to discuss the idea.

'Element of Risk'

The reluctance of some pension fund managers to talk about the subject stems from a fear of trying such a new approach, money managers said. Bruce McCowan, a principal of Kleinwort Benson McCowan, explained: "Most companies think in terms of dollar liabilities, and there is an added element of risk when you go outside the U.S."

Nevertheless, as U.S. stocks and bonds decline in price, fund managers "are finding they are running very hard to meet liabilities," Mr. McCowan said. By ignoring investing outside this country. U.S. pension funds have cut out 45 percent of the world market, he said.

In marketing the idea of foreign investment, money managers recommend 5 percent of total pension funds as a starting point. "It's small enough so that it doesn't scare people," Mr. Nowakowski said. Yet, that 5 percent could give a meaningful improvement to a portfolio in bad years in the U.S. market, Mr. Weiss noted.

U.S. corporations have about $200 billion in pension funds, Mr. McCowan said, and if those that have decided to invest abroad are successful, others will follow.

Investment Strategies

GTE has hired four firms — Warburg, State Street Bank, Fidelity International Investment Management Services, and G.T. Capital Management — to invest an undisclosed percentage of its $1.65 billion in pension funds in foreign securities, a spokesman said.

Owens-Illinois has hired Lazard Freres in the last few months to invest "less than 10 percent" of its pension fund abroad, a spokesman said.

Armco, with $600 million in pension funds, will raise its foreign investment stake to $15 million from $10 million by the end of this year, director of investments Paul Chenault said. The money is divided equally between Warburg and Capital Guardian Trust.

United Technologies took a different approach by choosing West Germany for its first overseas investment and hiring Dresdner Bank to invest $10 million there. Charles Lard, assistant treasurer, said United soon will pick a native manager for investing in Japan. The approach is the result of study by vice president and treasurer Joseph Biernat, who believes in "moving into a market slowly, gradually and thoroughly," Mr. Lard said.

Major Managers

International investing has traditionally been done from London and most firms that are handling U.S. pension fund investments have a London connection.

But the biggest manager of such funds is New York-based Morgan Guaranty Trust, which handles $14.5 billion of U.S. corporate pension funds. Morgan told clients in 1974 that it would invest 3 percent of these comingled funds in foreign securities as a matter of policy. It recently raised its target for foreign investing to 10 percent of these funds from 5 percent, a spokesman said.

Warburg Investment Management International, part of London-based S.G. Warburg, handles a total of $3.8 billion in institutional funds, of which $65 million is U.S.-based. About half of the total is invested internationally, director Burton Weiss said.

Kleinwort Benson McCowan is 40-percent owned by Kleinwort Benson Ltd. and 20-percent owned by Goldman Sachs. It invests U.S. institutional funds in foreign securities through its $18-million Transatlantic Fund, which Mr. McCowan claims is the largest fund here committed solely to foreign investing.

Long-Term Policy

Money managers stress the idea that investing a portion of portfolio funds in foreign securities or currencies should be used as a long-term policy to maintain a good overall return, not as a gimmick for quick profits. The long-term approach also eliminates the question of what is the right moment to invest abroad, they note.

Allocation of funds within a market can change fairly rapidly, though. At the beginning of this year, for example, a number of money managers were bullish on the Japanese market. But now Japan's economic outlook is thought to be less attractive relative to other countries because of rising inflation and interest rates and a declining balance of trade.

Mr. McCowan said his firm has reduced its commitment in Japan to 15 from 28 percent of total funds since last autumn.

Warburg has been under weighting Japan and the United States for some time, Mr. Weiss said, and the company views Europe as attractive.

In assessing companies for investments overseas, pension managers still look for those who have good financial portents. "The inefficiencies among markets are such that you don't have to go around looking for special situations. Just buy the leaders," Mr. Weiss says.

Prices Are Mixed on Big Board

State Court Blocks Bid for Woolworth

NEW YORK, April 20 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were recouping earlier losses and turned mixed late this afternoon in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 3 points at midday, was ahead 2.25 to 857.50 at 3 p.m. The Dow lost 5.02 points yesterday and has fallen about 23 points since reaching its 1979 high of 878.72 April 10. Declines led advances 615 to 555 while 3 p.m. turnover was about 24.24 million shares compared with 25.52 million at the same time yesterday.

RCA stock drew attention in the wake of reports that entertainer Johnny Carson wants off NBC's financially successful "Tonight Show" after 17 years. Network officials indicated they will fight to keep him.

F.W. Woolworth said a South Carolina judge signed an order which effectively halts a $35-a-share bid by Brascan to buy Woolworth shares. Woolworth said a state court issued a restraining order barring the South Carolina Securities Commission from permitting Brascan to proceed with its offer until certain conditions were met.

The court said the restraint will remain in effect until completion of a hearing into the legality of the Brascan proposal and an order is issued by the commission, according to Woolworth. The commission will hold the hearing next Friday.

American Express was active in Big Board trading that included a block of 270,000 shares at 30¾. The company yesterday reported first-quarter earnings of $1.02 a share versus 91 cents a year ago.

General Public Utilities was active and lower. The Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission has suspended a $49-million rate increase it granted GPU because of the nuclear accident at its Three Mile Island plant. The holding company postponed its board meeting until April 26.

Communications Satellite Corp. won support.The company raised its dividend payout to 57½ cents a share from 50 cents.

Chesapeake Corp. of Virginia was lower most of the day. The stock had risen sharply in recent sessions prior to the company's report that its first-quarter net totaled $1.29 a share versus 49 cents a year ago.

Humana ran into trouble after the firm filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the sale of 1.5 million shares.

American Stock Exchange prices were narrowly higher in moderate trading with the market-value index up 0.37 at 180.80.

Coleman pushed higher after the company began an offer to purchase up to one million of its shares at $20 each.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

rst Chicago Corp.

	1979	1978
....	33.93	31.06
.....	0.86	0.78
ue..	33.27	31.38
.....	0.84	0.79

ida Power & Light

	1979	1978
.....	377.10	371.90
.....	39.26	48.68
.....	0.77	1.04

olins-Manville *

	1979	1978
.....	479.30	344.00
.....	14.11	25.38
.....	0.65	1.18

preferred dividends.

Koppers

	1979	1978
.....	347.20	284.80
.....	4.03	3.06
.....	0.15	0.01

l Distillers & Chemical

	1979	1978
.....	548.50	421.80
.....	29.28	21.94
.....	1.02	0.84

Ralston Purina

	1979	1978
.....	1,140.	1,040.
.....	33.30	38.90
.....	0.31	0.36
	1979	1978
.....	2,240.	2,000.
.....	77.20	82.10
.....	0.72	0.76

Polaroid

	1979	1978
.....	264.90	240.70
.....	17.11	14.48
.....	0.52	0.44

n California Edison *

	1979	1978
.....	603.70	547.80
.....	71.43	34.06
.....	1.13	0.62

share figures after preends.

Santa Fe Industries

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	551.30	472.50
Profits.....	26.20	29.30
Per share.....	1.66	1.06

Southern Pacific

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	596.10	530.20
Profits.....	33.73	16.59
Per Share.....	1.25	0.62

Tenneco

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,500.	2,040.
Profits.....	125.00	110.00
Per Share.....	1.19	1.10

Wheeling-Pittsburgh

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	313.40	262.10
Profits.....	9.16	18.12 loss
Per Share.....	2.20	-

White Motor

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	319.80	281.60
Profits.....	6.66	7.51 loss
Per share.....	0.78	-

Zenith Radio

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	237.40	213.90
Profits.....	3.70	1:10
Per Share.....	0.20	0.06

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Japan

Canon

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	223,590.	194,390.
Profits.....	8,340.	8,340.
Per Share.....	39.17	41.31

(Figures in yen)

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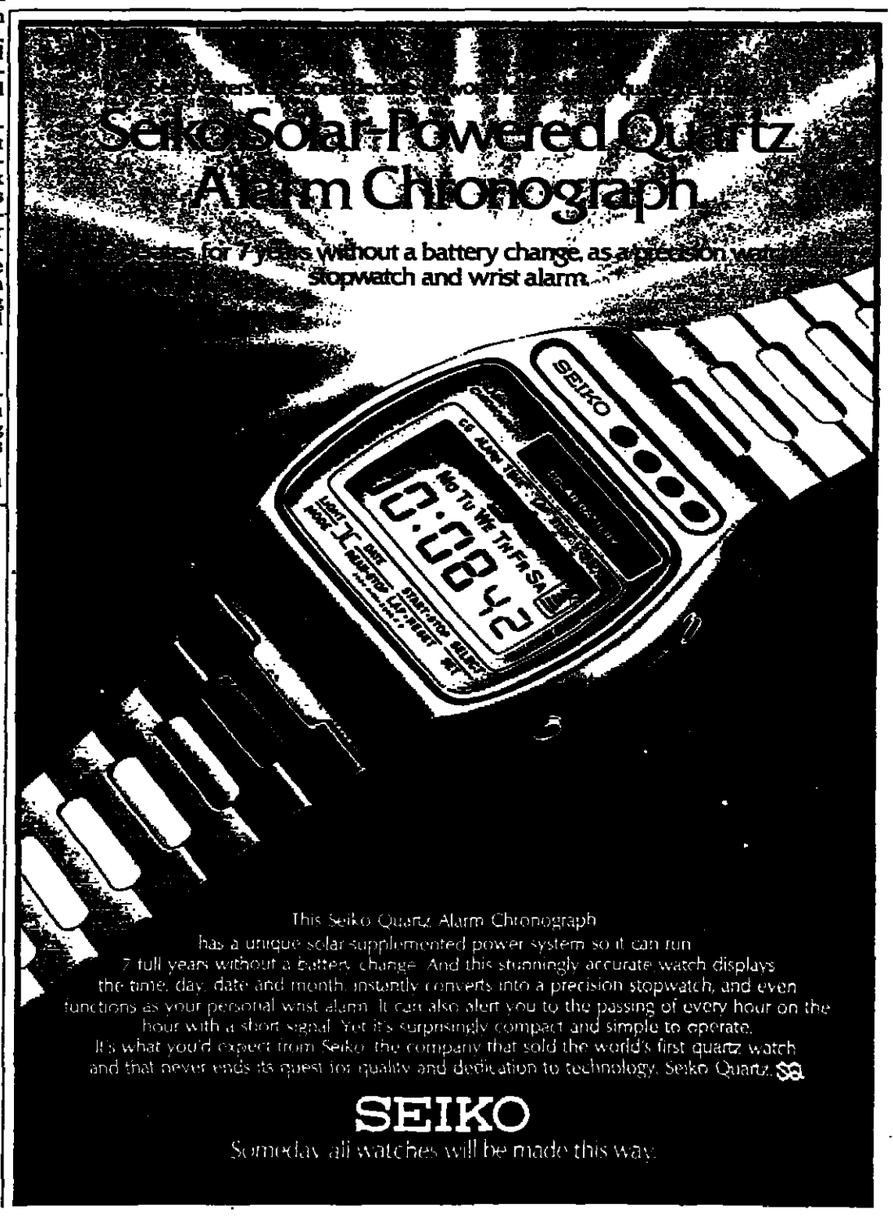
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
28¼	20	Premier .64	2.3	11	11	28	28	28	+⅛
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		21	128	35¾	35¼	35½	—½
93	78½	ProctG 3.40	4.3	12	321	79¼	78½	79	+¼
10¾	9¼	ProdRsh s		9	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
28	18¾	Proler .25e	1.0	13	10	24⅜	24	24⅝	+½
18½	15¾	PSvCol 1.60	9.9	9	221	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
83½	71	PSCol pf7.15	9.6		z4000	75¾	74¼	74¼	+1¼
24¼	21⅝	PSCol pf2.10	9.5		8	22	22	22	
29	24	PSInd 2.32	9.1	9	105	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	—⅛
13½	10¼	PSIn pf1.04	9.7		z300	10¾	10¾	10¾	—⅜
85⅝	74	PSIn pf7.15	9.3		z20	77	77	77	
22½	18½	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	65	19⅜	19¼	19¼	—¼
29	25	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
22⅞	18⅞	PSvNM 1.76	8.8	7	46	20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅛
24⅜	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	226	21¼	21	21⅛	—⅛
49½	41	PSEG pf4.18	10.		z100	41½	41½	41½	+½
59½	51	PSEG pf5.05	9.4		z40	53½	53½	53½	+1
62¾	52¼	PSEG pf5.28	10.		z30	53	53	53	+½
25½	21¼	PSEG pf2.17	9.4		11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
27¼	24½	PSEG pf2.43	9.6		5	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
123½	109	PSE pf12.25	11.		z10	111¾	111¾	111¾	+1
91	77	PSEG pf7.70	9.3		z100	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	+½
92⅝	79	PSEG pf7.80	9.5		z100	82¼	82¼	82¼	—1½
87⅞	76	PSEG pf7.40	9.1		z140	81	80	81	
107	97	PSEG pf9.42	9.7		z5050	102⅜	99⅝	99⅝	—⅜
10⅛	5½	Publick			250	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		5	13	4	4	4	
7⅞	4⅛	PR Cem		4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.56	9.3	8	38	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
48	26⅞	Pullmn 1.60	5.0	8	93	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	—⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Purex 1.16	6.9	8	14	16¾	16½	16⅝	—⅛
8¾	3	PurlnFa			92	7⅞	7⅝	7½	—⅛
30¾	22½	Purolfr 1.28	4.7	8	8	27½	27½	27½	
27⅝	20¾	QuakO 1.20	5.2	6	114	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅛
110	104	QuaO pf9.56	8.9		z100	107½	107½	107½	
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO .88	6.0	10	41	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Quanex s 1	3.5	9	40	28⅝	28⅛	28½	—⅛
12½	4⅞	Questor .20	2.4	10	145	8¼	7½	8¼	+½
		— R—R—R —							
33⅞	23⅝	RCA 1.60	5.8	9	1156	27¾	26¾	27⅜	+⅛
44	37	RCApf 3.50	8.7		z20	40¼	40¼	40¼	
74	57⅝	RCA pf 4	6.6		3	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+¾
17½	9¼	RTE .60	5.8	5	18	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
20	10⅞	RLC .56	3.7	5	19	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
16¼	10⅝	RalsPur .58	5.4	7	3288	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
17	4⅜	Ramad .12e	1.0	29	3479	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅞
20¾	14	Ranco .76	4.8	7	96	15⅞	15	15⅞	+⅞
17¼	7¾	RapAm .60e	4.0	2	30	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
40⅝	24½	Raybl 1.60b	5.1	6	14	31⅜	31⅛	31½	+⅛
27¾	14⅛	Raymndin 1	5.3	5	26	19	18⅞	18⅞	
58⅝	38¾	Raythn 1.60	3.5	9	81	45¼	45	45¼	+¼
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat 1	4.4	8	62	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
21	12¼	RltRef 1.93	13.	8	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	—⅛
7⅞	3½	Redman .06e	1.3	4	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.4	7	18	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
30⅞	21⅞	ReevsB 1.80	6.0	4	37	30⅜	30	30	—¼
16⅝	10¼	ReichCh .74	5.9	9	8	12⅜	12½	12½	—⅛
47	29¾	ReinEl 1.60	4.8	8	11	33¾	33½	33⅝	—⅜
43¼	29¼	ReinGp 1.60b	3.9	4	134	41	40⅝	40⅞	—⅜
65⅝	45½	RelG pf2.20	3.5		20	62¼	62	62	
27¾	23⅞	RelG pf2.60	10.		3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
28¾	25	Relin pf2.68	10.		3	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
25⅛	11¾	RepCp .45e	1.8	5	76	25¼	24½	24⅞	—⅛
31¾	22	RepFnS 1.84	6.0	5	37	30⅝	30½	30½	—⅜
3	1⅜	RepMtg			6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28¼	21¼	RepSil 1.80a	6.5	3	88	27½	27⅛	27½	
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.3	5	70	23¼	22⅞	23	
16⅞	9	ResvOil .24	1.6	12	147	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
26¾	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	7.1		21	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	—⅛
32⅝	20¾	RevcoD .64	2.3	12	915	29¼	27⅞	28⅝	—⅞
19⅛	11⅞	Revere		4	31	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
59	42⅝	Revlon 1.30	2.7	13	1155	47⅝	47	47½	—¼
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	2.9	9	24	21	20¾	21	+¼
21¼	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.3	6	31	18⅛	18	18	
65	53½	Reynin 3.80	6.7	6	173	56⅞	56¾	56¾	
75	58¼	Reyln pf2.25	3.6		4	63	63	63	
49¾	48⅛	Reyln pf n 4.10	8.3		20	49⅝	49¼	49¼	
39⅝	27⅞	RevMtl 1.80	4.8	4	454	38¼	37½	37½	—½
84	61½	RevM pf4.50	5.7		39	79½	79½	79½	+½
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	5.9	5	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—⅛
31	21	RchMer 1.06	4.8	8	54	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT 1.50	8.2	8	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
35¼	21⅛	RioGran 1	3.1	7	36	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	—½
18⅞	12¾	RioGr pf .80	4.7		35	17⅛	16⅞	17	
26	16⅞	RiteAid .54	2.6	8	75	21⅜	21	21	—¼
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.3	6	41	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
35	22⅜	Robtsn 1.90	6.4	6	17	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+1
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.4	8	233	9¼	9	9⅛	—⅛
19⅛	16½	RochG 1.44b	8.7	7	44	16⅝	d16⅛	16½	
20⅛	15½	RochTl 1.56	8.3	7	25	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+¼
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr 1	7.0	5	20	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	
40¼	30⅜	Rockwl 2.40	6.2	6	103	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+½
97½	76½	RkInt pf4.75	5.0		3	94½	93	94½	+¼
36	27¾	RkInt pf1.35	4.0		1	34	34	34	+⅜
40¼	30½	RohmH 1.52	4.0	7	15	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
19⅞	10	Rohrlnd		5	12	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	—⅜
23¼	15⅝	Rollins .60	2.7	11	284	u23⅞	22¼	22½	—¼
40	28⅝	Rolm s		29	217	37	34½	36½	+1½
6¼	2½	Ronson			58	3	3½	3½	
11⅞	9¼	Roper s .90	8.4	5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.9	11	219	15¾	15¼	15⅝	—⅜
27	15	Rosario .50a	2.2	10	43	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—¼
27¾	13¼	Rowan .10	.4	12	468	23⅝	21⅞	23	+1½
20⅝	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.3	8	59	14½	14	14¼	+⅛
68⅝	55⅝	RoylD 4.85e	7.3	6	159	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	—⅛
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm .76	3.2	9	50	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
13⅝	9¾	RussTog .88	8.7	7	52	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
23¼	14⅞	RyanH 1	5.3	7	163	18⅞	18	18⅞	+1⅛
30⅝	17	RyderS .80	3.5	6	271	23	22¾	23	—⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10¼	5⅝	SCA .35f	4.7	11	66	7½	7⅜	7½	+¼
24⅝	16¼	SCM 1.10	4.7	5	142	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	—¼
23⅝	8¼	SPSTec .50	2.8	8	72	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
36⅞	23⅛	Sabine .56	1.7	28	3	33½	33½	33½	—⅛
13⅛	8	Safgdin .32	2.4	13	91	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
46	38	Safewy 2.60	6.9	7	1027	38	d37	37⅝	—⅛
16¾	8⅞	SagaCp .44	4.8	5	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
29⅞	21¼	SJoMn 1.30	5.1	13	13	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
14	12⅛	StJoLP 1.26	10.	7	9	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+¼
43⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.8	6	7	43½	43¼	43¼	+⅛
12⅝	10	SPaul 1e	9.4		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35¼	26½	StRegP 1.80	6.0	7	20	30¼	30	30	—⅜
8⅜	5½	Salant .40	5.8	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
21¾	7⅜	Sambos		14	299	8⅛	8	8	
16	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	8	174	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
18¾	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	5.8	20	149	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+¼
23¼	12⅝	Sanders .40	1.9	10	44	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
39½	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	6.5	6	243	37½	37	37	—½
10¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	5.1		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
40½	24¾	SFeInt .72	2.4	11	344	30⅝	30	30¼	—⅛
9¼	4⅜	SaulRE			34	8⅛	7½	7¾	—½
8½	3½	SavASto		15	30	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
15	7	SavOnD .40	4.1	8	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
13⅝	10⅝	SavElP 1	9.2	4	12	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
15⅛	12¾	SavE A 1.34	10.		19	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
13⅝	11½	SavE pf1.28	11.		6	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
24¾	11⅞	Savin .50	3.0	4	136	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+½
8⅝	4⅞	Saxon		6	40	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Schaefer			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
38	27⅞	SchrPlo 1.24	4.4	8	445	28	27⅝	27⅞	—⅛
62⅞	62	SchrPl pf n5.07	8.1		207	62⅝	62½	62⅝	+⅛
16¾	9¼	Schlitz .40	4.0	25	353	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
75¼	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.5	19	654	74⅝	74	74¼	
25⅛	18	SCOA s .80	3.3	7	20	24	23½	24	
6⅜	3½	ScotLad .36r	7.0		44	5⅝	5	5⅛	
36¼	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.0	6	132	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
21¾	15⅞	ScottF .64	3.4	7	52	19	19	19	
19⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.0	6	982	18½	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
13½	8⅛	Scottys .32	2.4	8	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.1	6	43	20	19½	19⅝	—⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Scudder		16	41	8½	8	8⅛	—⅛
9⅝	8½	Scud pf .81e	9.1		16	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅞	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
36⅞	16⅝	SeaCont .42	2.0	6	91	21½	21	21	—⅛
35⅞	23⅞	SeabCL 2.20	8.2	6	109	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
15½	9½	SeabWA .40b	2.8	8	98	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
31½	22	Seaist 1.12	4.3	7	22	26	25⅞	25⅞	—¼
33⅝	22⅜	Seagrm 1.12	3.4	12	46	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	
17½	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.8	7	9	15	15	15	
29¼	19¼	SealPw 1.10	4.0	7	151	27⅞	27¼	27¾	+½
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.3	12	2005	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+⅝
25⅛	19⅝	Sears 1.28	6.1	7	1037	21	20⅝	20⅞	—⅛
14⅝	7	Seatrain		5	108	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
29⅛	27⅝	SecPac n1.80	6.2	5	127	u29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+¼
48¼	25¼	Sedco .64	2.0	10	165	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	—⅜
15¼	11⅝	SelgLt 1.20b	9.1	6	18	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
11½	7⅝	SvCplnt .28	2.8	7	152	10⅛	10	10⅛	—¼
15⅝	7⅝	Shaksor .52	5.2	7	8	10	10	10	
28⅝	11⅞	Shaklee .74	5.4	5	22	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
34½	21	Shapell .15	.5	4	20	30⅛	29½	29½	—⅜
17½	7⅝	ShearH .40	3.2	3	72	12⅝	12¼	12½	—¼
40⅝	30¼	ShellOil 2	5.2	7	287	38⅜	37⅞	38½	+⅜
64¾	38⅞	ShellT 1.33e	2.1	11	21	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	+1¼
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.4	4	12	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅛
49	32⅞	ShelG pf 3	7.7		3	39	39	39	
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin		28	43	22	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.2	7	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
28⅛	19¼	Signal .80	2.9	6	317	28	27½	27⅝	+½
38⅜	28⅛	Signode 1.48	4.5	7	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
21⅛	10¾	SimPrec .24	1.6	12	105	15⅝	14⅝	15	
14⅞	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.0	11	104	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅝	12⅞	Singer .80	6.2	4	514	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
38⅛	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		1	31½	31½	31½	
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs .80	3.1	8	283	25½	25⅛	25½	+¼
17½	9½	Skyline .48	4.7	8	767	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
24⅝	17¼	SmithA 1.40	7.2	3	39	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	—⅜
54⅝	34	Smithint .92	1.8	10	83	52¼	51⅛	51¼	—1¼
102½	59⅛	Smitkin 2.40	2.4	16	185	99	98¼	99	+⅜
22	14½	SmithTr .80	4.5	4	5	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+¼
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.1	7	12	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
44⅞	31¼	SnapOn 1.28	3.2	12	53	40⅞	40¼	40½	—⅜
10⅛	7½	SonyCp .10e	1.0	18	189	10¼	10	10⅛	—¼
21½	17⅝	SooLin s		8	9	18⅝	17⅞	18	—⅜
6½	2⅞	SoAtlTr			59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19	16	SCrEG 1.68	10.	8	119	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
29¼	24¾	SCrE pf2.50	10.		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
45⅛	26¾	Soutdwn .60	1.5	7	6	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
15⅞	11½	SoetBk .80	5.8	6	31	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
9¼	7⅝	SoetPS 1.17t	15.	7	16	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅝	22⅞	SoCalE 2.48	9.8	7	136	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo 1.54	11.	9	657	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
20⅞	17¾	SoInGE 1.52	8.6	9	8	17¾	17¾	17¾	—¼
39½	29½	SoNRes 1.25	3.3	7	66	38	37½	37⅝	—⅛
40	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.2	6	15	39¼	39	39¼	
34⅛	25	SouPac 2.40	8.0	7	147	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
57¼	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	6.0	6	70	54	53¼	53¾	+⅛
56	43	SoRy pf 3	5.6		1	53½	53½	53½	—½
26⅝	18⅛	SoUnCo 1.76	6.9	8	18	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	
34¾	24	Soutind .72b	2.6	10	86	27½	27¼	27¼	
66½	39¼	SouRoyl 1	1.5	18	256	u67	65⅝	65⅝	—¾
19⅞	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.5	5	20	18⅝	18⅛	18½	—⅛
29⅝	22½	SwtBsh 1.24	5.6	6	10	22⅝	d22¼	22¼	—¼
19⅞	10⅝	SwtFore .30	1.6	6	170	18½	17⅞	18½	+⅝
38	21¼	SwtFI pf1.50	4.3		18	35	33½	35	+⅞
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.5	9	149	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
17⅞	12½	SpartF .40	2.6	7	56	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh		14	60	21¼	20½	20¾	—½
23½	14½	SperryH 1	6.2	5	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
38⅝	30¾	SperyH pf 3	9.2		3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅜
51⅞	37⅝	SprryR 1.32	2.7	8	349	48⅝	47⅞	48¼	+¼
20⅞	13	SprngsM 1.05	6.3	7	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.3	8	16	23⅞	23½	23¾	—¼
37⅝	24	Squibb 1.08	3.3	13	260	33	32⅝	32¾	—¼
13⅝	11⅛	StaRite n.70	6.0	6	72	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
23	16½	Staley 1	4.7	17	29	21¾	21¼	21¼	—⅜
29⅝	22¾	StBrnd 1.36	5.8	9	75	23⅝	23	23¼	—⅜
35	19⅛	StBPnt .64	3.0	9	68	21½	21⅛	21½	+¼
20½	13½	StdMolA .64	3.6	8	36	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅜
50⅝	38¼	StOilCl 2.80	5.7	8	449	49	48½	48⅞	+½
63⅞	46½	StOlr 3	4.8	8	481	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛	+¼
52½	28⅞	StOilOh .88	1.8	12	123	48¾	48	48¾	+¼
12¼	7⅛	StPacCp .50b	5.6	4	29	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Standex .65	3.8	8	38	17	16½	17	+⅛
29	22¼	StanW 1.08	3.9	8	40	28	27⅝	27¾	+¼
6⅛	3½	StMutlnv		22	26	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11¾	9¾	StaMSe 1.05	10.		17	10½	10⅜	10½	
49¼	36½	StaufCh 2.20	5.1	7	254	43¼	42⅞	43⅛	—¼
8½	6¼	SterlBcp .66	8.0	5	36	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
19¼	14	SterlDg .77	4.2	12	3208	19	18⅝	18⅝	—½
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.6	12	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	2.4	10	58	24⅞	24¾	24¾	—⅛
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.5	5	60	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
38⅝	27½	StewWa 2.10	6.4	6	91	33¼	33	33	
31½	18¼	StokVC 1.32	4.7	9	13	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
13	10⅝	StokVC pf 1	9.1		z200	11	11	11	—⅛
52⅝	38	StoneW 2.75r	6.9	8	52	40¼	39¾	39⅞	—¼
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.2	20	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
20⅝	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	6.8	4	11	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
47½	17⅝	StorTec		17	1779	44	41¾	43⅝	+2⅛
41	25	StorerB 1.30	3.4	10	20	39¼	38¾	38¾	—⅜
17¾	12½	StrldRit 1.08	7.6	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅝	27⅛	StuWor 1.25	4.4	5	73	28½	28⅛	28¼	—⅜
5	2⅝	SuavSho .20	4.4	16	136	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅜
23¼	16½	SubPrG 1.44	6.9	7	81	21	20½	21	+⅛
32	22	SunChm .60	2.1	5	14	28¾	28½	28⅝	+⅛
28⅝	19	SunEl .60	2.3	14	180	26½	25⅞	26½	+⅝
51⅛	36⅝	SunCo 3	5.9	7	165	50⅝	50	50⅝	+⅞
52½	37½	SunC pf 2.25	4.3		29	u52¾	52¼	52¾	+1¼
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.40	6.3	7	184	22⅞	22	22⅛	
26⅝	19	Sundstr 1	3.8	9	656	u26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+1
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50	5.5		1	64	64	64	+2
17½	9	SunsM .20e	1.3	27	72	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.0	9	60	18⅝	18	18¼	—¼
388	244½	SuprOil 2.80	.7	50	31	382	372¼	382	+10
16⅛	9⅝	SupmkG .42	3.1	5	27	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
12⅝	5	Supscp			34	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+¼
11⅞	7¾	SutroM .97e	9.6	10	14	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
29⅝	19	Swank 1.40a	6.7	6	13	21	20⅞	21	—⅛
23⅞	14½	Sybron .96	4.6	8	71	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+⅛
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	6.8		5	35½	35⅛	35½	—¼
16	7⅝	Systron .10	1.0	10	20	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
		— T—T—T —							
20⅞	10⅝	TRE .84	5.1	8	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
42⅞	33⅛	TRW 1.80	4.7	7	128	38½	38	38¾	+⅜
92¾	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.2		29	84	83	84	+¼
81	63¾	TRW pr4.50	6.3		2	72	72	72	
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.7	8	67	22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
4½	1¾	Talcott			16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
15⅞	10¼	Talley 1	9.5	6	52	10⅝	10½	10½	
15⅝	10½	Talley pf 1	9.1		6	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
21⅛	16½	TampE 1.44	8.1	7	33	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy		7	250	23¼	22¾	23¼	—¼
4¾	4	Tandycft n			202	4⅛	d 3⅞	4	
13¼	7¼	Tappan .28	2.3	29	169	12¼	11¾	12	+¼
15½	9	Tchncolr .60	4.8	8	13	12½	12¼	12⅝	—⅛
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn		11	43	12¾	12½	12⅝	+⅛
57	37⅝	Tektrnx .64	1.2	14	265	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6¾	Telecor		8	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
130½	77¾	Teledn 9.92t	8.1	6	560	122¾	120	121¾	+½
16⅞	8¼	Teleprmt		20	132	15½	15¼	15½	
9¼	3⅞	Telex		11	156	5½	5¼	5½	+⅛
34½	29	Tennco 2.20	7.0	7	574	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	+⅛
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr 7.40	8.7		3	85	85	85	+⅛
12⅝	6¾	Tesoro		6	501	11	10⅝	11	+½
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	9.0		67	23⅞	23	23⅝	+⅜
27⅜	22⅛	Texaco 2	7.7	8	1345	26⅛	25¾	26	+⅛
41⅜	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.5	8	23	39½	39¼	39½	
47	32	TexEst 2.30	5.5	8	104	42⅞	42	42	—⅜
30⅛	26¼	TxET pf2.87	10.		17	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+½
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT 2.64	6.3	7	28	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+⅛
22⅜	16	Texind .60	2.8	5	6	21½	21¼	21¼	—⅛
92½	72	TexInst 2	2.5	13	166	82⅛	81½	81⅝	—⅜
15¼	5⅝	TexInt		30	1026	14¼	13⅞	14	+¼
39⅝	24⅝	TexOGs .34b	1.0	10	191	37⅝	36½	37	+½
57	42½	TxPcLd .45e	.9	20	1	52¼	52¼	52½	—⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.5	8	2373	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
25¼	17⅞	Texagif 1.20	5.1	14	35	23⅜	23¼	23½	+⅛
44⅝	35¾	Texgif pf 3	7.2		5	41⅝	41½	41½	—½
13½	3⅛	Texfi Ind		5	70	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	—⅛
35	23½	Textron 1.80	6.8	6	273	26½	26⅝	26⅝	—⅜
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.2		2	29	29	29	—¼
31¼	21¼	Textr pf1.40	6.0		41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
39⅝	27¼	Thiokol 1.30	3.6	7	114	36⅜	35⅞	36½	—½
48¾	37	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	13	5	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	—⅛
14⅞	8¼	Thomln .52b	3.5	5	16	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.9	6	9	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
16⅞	8	Thrifty .60	3.6	13	90	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
37¾	18⅝	Ticor 1.28	3.4	9	60	37¼	37¼	37¼	+⅛
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.8	9	129	24	24	24	+¼
34⅝	19	TigerInt .80	3.2	7	135	25⅝	24⅞	25	
50¼	37⅝	TimeIn 1.66	4.4	7	96	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—⅛
32⅞	27⅝	TimI pfB1.57	5.7		22	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+¼
35¼	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	4.0	7	648	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+⅛
57⅞	45	Timkn 3	5.2	7	34	u58	57⅞	58	+¼
9	5⅝	TobinP		4	7	7	7	7	
34½	15½	ToddSh		7	52	27¼	26⅝	27¼	
25⅞	12⅝	Tokheim .60	2.7	9	64	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+½
24⅝	19⅝	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	150	19⅝	d19⅛	19¼	—⅛
26¾	21½	TolEd pf2.36	10.		1	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
24½	20⅛	TolEd pf2.21	10.		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅞	7⅝	TonkaCp			10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo .72	2.6	9	106	27½	26¾	27⅛	+¼
19	15⅜	Tracor s .40	2.2	8	13	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
21⅛	17⅞	Trane s		8	190	19	18⅞	18⅞	
38¼	27¾	TranUn 2.12	6.8	6	104	31¾	31	31⅛	—⅛
30⅜	13⅞	TWC		4	469	19	18¼	19	+⅜
23½	17⅞	TWC pf 2	10.		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
18⅛	15⅝	TWC pf1.90	12.		66	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Transm 1	5.5	5	498	18⅛	18	18⅛	
23¼	19½	TranInc 2	9.9		3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
28¾	16⅝	Transco 1.24	4.7	10	373	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
14½	7⅝	Transcn .60	5.0	7	15	12	11⅝	12	+½
97½	88½	TrGP pf8.64	9.5		z10	91¼	91¼	91¼	+¼
26⅞	23½	TrGP pf2.50	10.		2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.7	4	12	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	—⅛
29⅞	19¼	Tranwy 1.60	7.1	5	17	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+⅛
40⅝	30⅜	Travlrs 2.08	5.7	4	240	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	—½
20⅝	16⅝	TriCon 1.94e	11.		85	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅜	TriSoM		2	531	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
13½	7⅝	Triaind .10r	1.1		14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
24⅝	14¼	TriaPc .72	3.6	7	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
12	6⅝	Trico .16	1.4	11	83	11⅝	11¼	11½	—¼
25	15⅝	Trintyin 1	4.5	7	97	22	22	22	
17¼	14¼	TucsnG 1.42	8.8	8	101	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
42½	24¼	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	156	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+⅞
24½	17	TwinDs 1	5.0	7	3	20⅛	20	20	—¼
23⅜	14⅞	TycoLab .80	4.2	4	34	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp .45	2.7	8	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
42½	20⅞	Tymshr		17	52	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	+½
		— U—U—U —							
45⅝	23	UAL 1	3.9	2	340	25½	25¼	25⅜	—¼
22	16⅝	UGI 1.64	7.9	7	31	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
30	25⅝	UGI pf 2.75	10.		z40	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅞
22⅞	14	UMC 1.20	7.8	6	35	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			21	3	3	3	+⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	2.3	5	560	17¾	17¼	17⅜	—⅜
39	17	UVInd 1	2.6	9	176	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	+⅜
99½	60¼	UVIn pf5.50	5.6		3	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	
14⅞	10	Unarco .88	7.1	6	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
52⅞	35⅝	UnilLt 1.09e	2.2	9	x2	50	50	50	—1¼
64⅝	49⅞	UnlNV 3.93e	6.4	6	1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+½
52½	40⅝	UCamp 2.40	4.8	10	101	50¼	48⅝	49⅝	—⅜
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7.4	6	588	38	37⅝	37⅞	
11¼	7½	UnCmrce .20	2.2	11	39	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp .31r	5.6	7	44	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
15⅜	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	11.	7	133	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
49¼	39⅝	UnEl pf4.50	11.		z40	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
79¼	74¼	UnEl pfL 8	11.		z40	75½	75½	75½	+1
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13	9.9		2	21½	21½	21½	—¼
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		155	26½	25⅞	26½	+1
86	74¼	UnEl pfH 8	11.		1	75¼	75¼	75¼	—⅜
69⅝	46⅛	UnOCal 2.40	3.9	8	473	66⅝	66	66⅝	
63⅞	42½	UPacC 2.30	3.7	10	304	62⅝	62	62⅝	—⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal		19	272	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
82	42	Uniryl pf 8	13.		z270	59¾	59	59¾	+¼
15½	7⅞	UnBrnd .15e	1.7	5	20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
21⅝	11⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
40⅞	29⅞	UEnRs 2.48	6.3	6	160	39⅝	39	39⅛	—⅜
30¼	28⅛	UFinCal s.90	3.0	9	1796	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
23½	13⅛	UnGrty .16	.8	7	71	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+⅛
28	22½	UIllum 2.56	11.	8	21	23	22⅞	23	+¼
22	12½	UnitInd .85b	5.2	6	9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
19⅞	8⅞	Unitinn .22	1.9	5	25	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
13⅛	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.8	5	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	UnPkMn			67	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
25⅛	16	UnRefo .84	3.4	5	28	25	24⅝	25	—⅛
16¼	14½	USFoS 1.58e	9.9		22	16	15⅞	16	
37¼	29	USFid 2.40	6.9	5	94	35⅛	35	35	
33⅞	23½	USGyps 2	6.7	5	92	30	29⅝	29⅝	
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.9		2	26¼	26	26	
13⅞	6⅝	USHom .52	4.1	4	1115	13	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
10	6⅝	USInd .64	7.0	5	81	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
20⅛	12⅝	USLease .52	3.3	6	51	16⅛	15½	16	+⅜
7⅝	4⅝	US Rlv			20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe 1.48	7.0	5	27	21¼	21	21	—⅜
30⅞	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	6.8	8	304	23½	23⅛	23½	
37	30⅝	USTobc 1.84	5.8	10	5	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
52½	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.5	7	536	40⅛	39⅝	40	+¼
70¼	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.2		67	54	53⅝	53⅝	—⅜
20	17⅛	UniTel 1.44	7.7	7	92	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
24⅝	22	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.5		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
26⅝	11⅞	Unitrod .50	2.2	11	42	23⅞	23	23¼	—½
9⅝	6⅞	Univar .56	6.7	8	34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	6.0	7	x59	16	15⅜	15⅞	+⅜
24	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.6	7	17	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
56	37⅝	Upjohn 1.52	3.3	10	466	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	
25	17	USLIFE .64	2.7	7	69	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
11⅞	9⅛	UslifeFd .96a	9.6		25	10	9⅞	10	
19⅞	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.6	10	162	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
31¾	27½	UtPL pf2.80	9.7		12	29	28⅞	29	
		— V—V—V —							
21¼	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.2	6	24	19½	19	19¼	+⅛
24⅝	13⅝	VSI Cp .60	3.0	7	18	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Valleyln .40	5.8	3	32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn .92	6.9	5	8	13⅝	13⅜	13¼	+⅛
21¾	11¼	Varian .40	2.2	66	39	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+½
15	7½	Varo .32	3.2	6	41	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅛
24¾	16⅝	Veeco .40	1.8	9	27	22⅞	22½	22⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo			246	5⅜	5	5⅜	+⅝
3⅞	1⅝	Venice			5	3	3	3	
14½	11¾	VestSe 1.36e	11.		12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
33	18⅜	Viacom .32	1.1	16	56	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+¼
15⅜	12¼	VaEPw 1.32	10.	7	422	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
104½	94¼	VaEP pf9.75	10.		z150	95¾	95⅝	95¾	
30⅞	26⅝	VaEP pf2.90	11.		17	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
81	70¼	VaEP pf7.20	10.		z3000	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—1⅛
18	7⅝	Vornado		79	203	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
16	9¼	Vulcinc .75	5.3	6	13	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+¼
37¼	25	VulcnM 1.60	4.3	8	34	37	36¼	37	+⅜
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.8	12	114	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	+½
22½	11¼	Wabash .50	2.9	6	32	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	—½
49	43⅝	WabR pf4.50	10.		z100	44½	44¼	44¼	—1¼
21	15⅛	Wachov .76	4.5	7	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7	3⅛	WachRly			11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
29⅝	19½	WalMrt .30	1.1	14	43	26½	26⅛	26½	
30½	19⅝	Walgrn 1.40	5.2	6	24	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
40	28	WlkrA 1.40a	4.2	8	20	38	38	38	—¼
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus .84	3.4	8	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
29⅝	17⅝	WalMu 1.40	6.1	4	3	23	23	23	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.40	5.1	6	73	31¼	31	31⅛	
37½	27⅛	WaltJ pf1.60	4.8		2	33¼	33	33¼	
12⅝	7⅝	WardFd		8	49	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco		5	13	10⅛	10⅛	10½	—⅛
32⅜	21¼	WarnS 1.60	5.4	8	98	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	—⅛
37⅞	35	WrnCom s1	2.8	8	250	35⅛	d34⅝	35⅛	—¼
113	74	WrnC pf1.25	1.4		7	92½	92½	92½	—3½
32½	22⅝	WarnrL 1.20	5.1	9	377	23⅝	23¼	23½	+⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	10.	10	15	24	24	24	
31⅝	22	WshNat 1.40	4.9	7	172	29⅝	27	28⅝	+1⅜
39⅜	30⅛	WasN pf2.50	6.9		76	36½	35⅞	36	+½
24⅛	20⅝	WshWt 2.08	9.3	7	38	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	—⅛
31⅝	21⅛	WasteM .50	1.7	12	68	31	29¼	30¼	—⅜
26¼	15	WatkinJ .40	1.7	24	84	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
7½	4⅝	WayGos .48	8.0	7	5	6	6	6	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.3	7	24	6	5⅞	6	
38	10⅛	WebbD .20	1.0	13	324	20	19¼	19⅝	+⅜
40⅛	30⅝	WeisMkt 1.20	3.4	8	2	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
33¼	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	5.8	6	161	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅛
15	10⅛	WelFM 1.20e	8.8	9	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
52½	44⅝	WfPP pf4.50	10.		z90	45¼	45	45	—⅝
40	31½	WtPtPe 2.80	8.3	6	172	34	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
11⅞	8⅝	WstctT .80	6.8	10	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL .40	4.5	3	89	9	8⅝	8⅞	
37	23⅝	WAir pf 2	7.9		19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
30⅝	23	WnBnc 1.36	4.9	6	110	28	27⅝	28	
31½	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.3	11	60	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
50	24¼	WPacin 1	2.1		34	48½	48⅛	48⅝	+⅜
27⅛	15	WnPubl .88	3.3	12	217	27	26⅝	27	
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.5	8	237	18⅞	18½	18¾	
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.9		2	46¼	46	46¼	+⅜
11⅞	9⅝	WUn dpf1.18	12.		25	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56	12.		8	22¼	22	22	—⅛
25	16	WestgEl .97	5.5	5	815	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
30⅝	23⅝	Wstvac 1.32	4.5	8	33	29½	29	29¼	—¼
32⅝	23¼	Weyerhr 1	3.3	10	1078	30¼	29½	30¼	+½
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.5		4	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+½
41	27⅞	WheelF 1.20	4.0	8	29	30⅝	30	30¼	+⅛
20⅝	9	WheelPit		4	50	18½	17⅝	17⅞	—1
24¼	17½	Whirlpl 1.20	6.1	7	76	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	—⅛
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC 1.30	4.9	6	578	26⅝	26½	26⅝	—⅛
44	37	WhitC pfC3	7.7		1	39	39	39	
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			238	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
18⅞	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.4	7	229	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	7.0	5	81	15	14⅝	14⅞	—⅛
12	6⅛	Wiebldt .44	4.0	11	32	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
23⅝	14	Williams 1	5.4	39	325	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅜
11⅝	6	WilshrO .14	1.4	27	69	10⅛	10	10	
31¼	26⅝	WinDx 1.44	5.3	8	14	27¼	27	27¼	
7⅛	3	Winnbgo		16	85	3½	3⅛	3½	
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ 1	9.6	12	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29½	25	WisEP 2.24	8.9	7	46	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
23	19	WisGas 1.92	9.0	7	9	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
28⅞	25¼	WisG pf2.55	9.8		1	26	26	26	
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL 1.76	9.1	9	34	19¼	18⅞	19¼	[illegible]
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS 1.62	8.9	7	37	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	[illegible]
25	18⅝	Witco 1.20	5.0	6	88	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	[illegible]
17½	10	WitrR .80	7.6	5	55	10⅝	10½	10⅝	[illegible]
13⅜	6⅛	WolvrW .30	2.6	7	631	11⅛	10½	11⅛	[illegible]
19⅝	12⅛	Womatc .60	3.2	8	66	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	[illegible]
31⅞	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.7	14	24	29	28⅝	28⅝	[illegible]
32	17⅝	Wolwth 1.60	5.4	7	2172	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	[illegible]
43	26⅝	Wolw pf2.20	5.3		197	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	[illegible]
12⅝	5	WorldAir		27	16	8⅛	7⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
77½	54⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	3.7	8	5	64⅝	64⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅞	9⅝	Wurltzr .48	4.8	6	10	10	9⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅛	10⅞	Wyiain .80	6.2	6	22	12⅞	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅛	6¼	WyleLb .50	5.3	10	35	9⅝	9⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	7⅝	WyleLb wi			2	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7½	3¼	Wyly		21	68	5½	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	46⅞	Xerox 2.40	4.3	10	661	56⅝	55⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅝	14⅝	XTRA s .52	2.7	4	202	20⅛	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅜	13⅝	Yates .20	.9	6	45	22½	22⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
21⅞	15	ZaleCo 1	6.2	7	41	16⅛	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅞	10¼	Zapata .30b	1.8	20	172	16½	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅞	9¼	ZayreCp		5	24	12⅝	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅝	12	ZenithR 1	7.0	12	181	14⅝	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	4.9	7	30	16½	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

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The international essential.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, April 20, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7½	8
AFAProt	11	12
AVMCo	4½	5
AddisnW	11½	12¼
AdvRoss	3	3⅝
AdvMicr	24¼	25
AlexAlex	28	28⅝
Allcoinc	19¼	19¾
AllynB	9½	10½
AFinCp	25	26
AFurn	3⅛	3⅜
AGreet	12	12⅜
AintGp	50½	51½
AMicros	13	13½
AWelding	16¼	17¼
Amterr	3⅝	3⅞
Anodite	8⅛	8½
AnheusB	23⅝	23⅞
AntoCo	8½	9
ArdenGp	3⅛	3⅝
ArkWGs	20¼	21
AsdColo	22¼	23
AtlGsLt	16⅛	16½
BairdCp	7½	8
BangHE	14⅛	15¼
BkomRt	14⅛	14⅝
BasicRs	7	7⅜
BasstFr	16¼	17
BavisMk	10¼	10⅝
Beeline	8⅛	9½
BetzLab	31⅛	32
BibbCo	13¾	14¼
BirdSon	22	23½
Birtchr	2⅜	2¾
BlkHillP	25¾	26½
Bonanza	4⅝	4⅝
BrookS	33½	35
BrwTom	20½	21
Buckbee	6	6½
Buckeye	16⅛	16⅝
BurnupS	5⅝	5¾
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	2½	3
CamSwC	12⅞	13½
CaplnAir	3⅛	3⅞
CareCp	7⅛	8¾
CnVIPS	15¼	15⅝
ChmLea	24	25
ChesUtl	9⅝	10½
CircleF	5	6
CitzUIA	37¼	38
CitzUtB	33½	34¼
ClarkJL	30	31½
ClowCp	8½	9
ColuVent	1½	2½
ComCIH	24½	24⅝
CmlShr	24	26
CmwTel	38½	40½
ConnGn	37	37½
CanPop	61½	62½
Crawfd	16	17
CrosTre	19	19⅝
CutlrFed	1	1⅝
Cyclitron	13½	15
DanlyM	23¼	24¼
DtaDes	13¼	13¾
DaytMal	23⅛	25½
DekibAg	26½	27¼
DeLuxC	33¼	34
DetCanT	12	13
DetIntB	23	24½
DeweyEl	1⅜	2⅝
DiaCrys	25¼	26¼
DixnCru	27	28½
Docutel	7⅝	8⅛
DolirGn	9½	10
Donidsn	22	23
DorchGs	14⅛	14⅜
DoylDB	20¼	21
DunkinD	12¾	13¼
Duriron	17	18
EconLab	23¼	23⅞
ElPasEl	10⅛	10⅜
ElderBe	8⅜	9½
EleNucl	6⅛	6⅝
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	18⅛	19
Entwistl	3	3⅝
EatOil	22¼	23¼
EthanAl	34	35
Fabri	¼	1
FidUnLf	32½	33
FtBkSys	36⅜	37½
FtBostn	27	27⅜
FtEmpS	11⅛	11⅝
FtWnFin	5⅝	5⅝
Flicker	13½	14
FloatPnt	12⅛	13⅛
FlaWatU	½	11-16
ForestO	18⅛	18⅝
Formiall	2½	3⅛
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13	13½
GnRtEst	8½	10
GnReins	168	172
GovEFn	12	12¾
GreenM	11⅝	12⅝
GreyAdv	35	38
Giffintst	15½	17
Gvrodyn	4¼	5
Hardwk	13½	14¼
HrpRow	12⅞	13⅝
HarpGp	22¾	24½
HartNt	16⅞	17⅝
HenrdF	20¼	21
Holobm	2⅛	2⅝
Hoover	10⅝	11⅛
HortzRs	1	1⅛
Hyattint	15½	16½
IndNucl	5¼	5⅝
Infralnd	3⅝	3⅝
IntelCp	63½	65
IntrcEnr	6	7
IntmtGs	13⅝	14⅛
InBkWsh	9⅝	9¾
IwaSoUt	24½	24⅝
JamWP v	7½	8¼
Jamsby	17½	18¼
JiffyFd	7⅛	7⅝
JoslynM	17⅛	18
KaisSt pf	18¼	19
Kalvar v	2½	2⅞
Kaman	18⅜	19⅛
KmsAm	10⅛	11⅛
KateGre		
Kavsam	3	3⅝
KellySv	28½	30
Keuffel	13⅞	14⅜
Kimball	16⅛	17⅛
Kinaint	9⅝	10⅜
KnapeV	14⅛	15⅛
Kratos	14¼	15¼
Lancein	19	19⅜
LandRes	3⅝	3⅞
LaneCo	21½	22½
LtdStor	7⅝	8½
LinBcst	39	39⅝
Loeetrn	10⅝	11⅛
MadsGE	15⅝	16⅛
MagellPet	3 5-16	3½
MairRtv	1 5-16	1 9-16
Malikrt	29	30
MatAsst	22½	23
MaulLP	27½	29
McCorm	14⅞	15⅛
McQuay	10⅛	11
MidsxW	20⅛	21½
MdldCap	6	6½
MidlRes	4⅝	4⅞
MidlBks	28	29
Mililpr	27⅜	28
MissVIG	14⅛	15⅛
MonfCol	8⅛	8½
MooreFd	16⅞	17⅜
MoreRes	2⅛	3
Mostek	19⅝	20¼
MatchM	15⅛	16⅛
MatClub	5⅛	5⅞
Mueller	22½	23½
NaraCo	23	24½
NatGOil	14⅛	15½
NwldRE	14⅛	15⅛
NJNGas	14⅞	15⅝
NielsnA	24⅞	25¼
NielsnB	24⅞	25¼
NoCarGs	11¼	11⅝
NoEOI un	72	73½
NwtNGs	11	11⅞
NwstPS	16⅛	17⅛
Noxell	20¼	20⅝
OgilvyM	21¼	22
OhFerro	7⅝	8⅝
OtterTP	20⅞	21⅞
PCAInt	7	7½
PaberB	12⅞	13⅞
PcGoR	23⅞	24½
PauleyP	8⅞	9½
PeerMf	9	9⅛
PenaEnt	15⅛	15⅞
Petrolit	51	52
Pettibon	20⅝	21⅛
PierceSS	10½	11¼
Pinkrtn	29⅛	30⅛
PionHIB	21¼	21⅝
Plastine	1⅛	2½
Possis	5⅜	6
Progrp	1⅝	1½
PbSvNC	11	11⅛
PortBen	20	20⅛
PutDCap	8⅛	9⅛
QualInns	6⅛	6½
RopenPr	7⅛	8⅛
Raychm	84½	86½
Raymnd	24⅝	25⅛
RecoEq	8⅞	9¼
RoadEx	27½	28¼
RobbMy	38	40
Roselon	3⅝	4⅛
Rouse	11⅞	11⅞
RusStov	16	16½
Sadlier	3⅞	4⅛
ScanDt	2 7-16	2 11-16
ScrippH	50	53
SeisDelt	12⅛	12⅝
Svcmstr	28⅛	29⅛
Shawmt	33⅛	34½
SolidStS	10⅝	11¼
SColWtr	14½	15⅛
SwGsCp	11¼	11⅝
SwElSv	15	15⅝
Standyn	28	28⅝
StdRegs	24¾	25⅝
StanHP	24⅝	25⅛
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7⅝	7¾
TIME DC	6¼	7
Tampax	28¼	29¼
TecumP	64½	66½
Tennant	27½	29½
Tiffany	39	40⅛
Tiprary	9¼	9⅛
TescoCo	14½	14¾
TrnsOcO	19¾	20⅛
TricoPd	49	52
TritnOG	5⅝	6⅛
TysonFd	14½	15½
UnMcGll	10¼	11¼
USSury	19⅝	20⅛
USTrck	15¾	16¼
UVaBsh	24½	25
UpPenP	17½	18¼
ValyGas	10	10½
VanDus	19½	20¼
VanceSn	5	5⅝
Valcro	9⅞	10¼
VaNBsh	14¼	15½
WshEnr	14½	15
WebbRs	13¼	14
Weldtrn	2	2⅝
WiatnMe	8½	10
WellsGa	3⅝	4½
WinMtg	4	4½
WmorC	31	31¾
WoodLat	27⅝	28½
WWEng	7 9-16	7 13-16
WrightW	5⅝	6⅛
ZionUta	19¼	20¼

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	92¼	93¼
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¾-83	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-92	90¾	91¾
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91	92
Barclays 8½-92	91½	92½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91¼	92¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
BFCE 8¾-83	97¼	98¼
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98¼	99¼
BrokenHill 8-85	93	94
Cdc Berm. 8¼-84	95¾	96¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92¾	93¾
Charbonns 8⅝-81	97¼	98¼
CityInvest 8¾-84	93¾	94¾
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-86	95¾	96¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92	93
EEC 8¼-82	96¼	97¼
EEC 7¾-84	92	93
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	95	96
EIB 8-84	93	94
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	93	94
EMI 9¼-89	93¼	94¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92¾	93¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	96¼	97¼
Fiat 8-82	94	95
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	101	102
GulfWestn 8¼-84	93½	94½
Homersley 8¾-84	95¼	96¼
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	93	94
ISE Cnda 9-82	97	98
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96¾	97¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¾	93¾
Kockums 8-83	96¼	97¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	96¼	97¼
Michelin 9¼-86	98¼	99¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Montreal 9¼-83	98½	99½
NCBoard 8-87	90¾	91¾
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92¾	93¾
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	97	98
NrslKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhyd 8½-92	90¾	91¾
Norway 8½-81	97¾	98¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	98¼	99¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	90½	91½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94¾	95¾
QuebProv 8½-81	97¾	98¾
QuebProv 9-83	97¾	98¾
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
SaabScania 8½-89	91	92
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 8¾-82	95½	96½
Stlnd 8¾-85	98½	99½
Sweden 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95½
TMay 7¾-87	89½	90½
Textron 7½-87	91½	92½
Transocean 8-86	95¾	96¾
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	95¼	96¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90½	91½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Ashland 5-88	116	118
Beatrice 6¼-91	101½	103½
Beatrice 4½-92	85	87
Beecham 6¼-92	117	118
Boots 6¾-93	111	112
Borden 6¾-91	100	102
Borden 5-92	87½	89½
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	72½
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	153	155
Chrysler 4¾-88	59½	61½
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	119½	121½
Cummint 6¼-86	87	89
Dartind 4¾-87	81	83
EastKodak 4½-86	84½	86½
Ford 6-86	92	94
Ford 5-88	83½	85½
GenElec 4¼-87	77	79
GenFoods 4½-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	85½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	97½	98½
INA 6-97	94½	96½
ISE 6¼-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	73½	75½
Jusco 6-92	110¼	111¼
Komatsu 7¼-90	132½	133½
MorganJP 4¼-87	93	95
Nabisco 5¼-88	96	98
OwensIll 4½-87	102½	104½
PenneyJC 4½-87	71½	73½
RCA 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4⅞-83	137½	139½
Revlon 4⅞-87	118	120
Sperry 4¼-88	97½	99½
Squibb 4¼-87	85	87
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	103	105
UnCarb 4¾-82	90	97
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70½	72½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long.
Friday	95.29	89.21
Previous	95.30	89.38

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 5/16-10 7/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	1 1/16-1 3/16	12-12¼	7 3/16-7 7/16
2 M.	10⅜-10½	5⅛-5¼	1 1/16-1 3/16	12⅛-12⅜	7½-7¾
3 M.	10½-10⅝	5 3/16-5 5/16	1⅛-1¼	12 1/16-12 5/16	7¾-8
6 M.	10⅝-10¾	5 7/16-5 9/16	1 13/16-15/16	12-12¼	8⅜-8⅝
1 Y.	10 9/16-10 11/16	5 9/16-5 11/16	2⅛-2¼	11⅝-11⅞	9-9¼

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	91.20	91.10	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	112.04	122.54	123.12	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	150.41	150.31	159.63	146.94
London 30	538.70	530.20	541.90	446.10
London 500 (4)	293.57	290.09	296.12	237.06
Milan (5)	72.89	73.60	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	124.08	124.00	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	566.42	572.37	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	445.41	442.79	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,102.97	6,064.87	6,212.78	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	336.30	336.40	340.50	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.00
Albert Heijn	105.00
Algembank	368.00
Amrobank	74.20
A'Dam Rub	55.00
Fokker	25.10
Heineken	90.30
H.V.A.	44.50
Hoogovens	32.00
K.L.M.	110.60
Nat. Nedder	111.80
Pakhoed	45.80
Philips	25.40
Robeco	162.50
Rolinco	131.00
Rorento	122.30
Royal Dutch	137.30
Unilever	126.40
Van Ommer	184.70
VMF-Stork	38.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,495
GBL (B.lamb)	1,775
Cockerill	484
Electrobel	6,840
GB-Inno-BM	2,630
Hoboken	3,215
Petrofina	4,345
Ph. Gevaert	1,320
Soc. Generale	2,015
Solvay	2,600
Un. Miniere	806

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	62.70
B.A.S.F.	138.60
Bayer	141.70
Commerzbnk	203.20
Cont. Gummi	65.70
Daimler	298.00
Demag	160.00
Deutsche Bnk	279.50
Dresdner Bnk	222.50
Hoechst	135.90
Hoesch	47.00
Karstadt	330.50
Kaufhof	242.50
K.H.D.	187.20
Lufthansa	89.00
Mannesman	160.00
Metallgesell.	261.00
Neckermann	185.20
RWE.new	168.50
Schering	244.10
Siemens	257.70
Thyssen	105.90
Varta	173.00
Veba	149.00
Volkswagen	239.30

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.23
Anglo-Am	0.40
Barclays Bnk	4.70
Beecham Gp	7.03
BICC	1.50
Boots	2.29
Bowater	2.02
BAT Ind.	3.13
BOC Int'l	0.75
Brit. Pet.	11.88
Burmah	1.22
Cadbury Sc.	0.60½
Chartered	1.64
Courtaulds	1.06
De Beer D	3.71
Decca Rec	4.10
Distillers	2.35
Dunlop	0.73
E Mus Ind	1.31
GEC	4.21
Free St Ged	22¾
GKN	2.82
Glaxo Gp	5.10
Gold Fields	2.31
Gt Un St	4.26
Guinness	2.05
Hawker-Sidd	2.58
Hudson Bay	$13⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.98
Imps	1.05
Marks & Spen.	1.21
Metal Box	3.30
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	1.04
Rand Mines	0.43½
Rank Org.	2.72
Royal Dutch	39½
R.T.Z.	3.14
Shell	7.35
Thorn (A)	4.57
Tube Invest.	4.04
Union Carb.	3.28
Vickers	1.96
War L3½	0.34⅜
West Deep	$11 9/16
West Drief	$31½
West Hold	$30.00
West Min	1.49
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.13½

Milan

Bastogi	622.00
ERBA	1,320.00
ErcMarelli	247.00
Fiat	2,711.00
Finsider	158.50
Generali	42,000.00
IFI	2,172.00
Italgas	742.00
Italsider	383.00
LaRinas	66.00
Montedis	171.00
Olivetti	970.00
Pirelli	1,699.00
Snia Visco	738.00

Paris

Air Liquide	394.50
Aquitaine	556.00
BSN	593.00
Carrefour	1,785.00
Cim Lafarge	248.80
Cie Bancaire	402.00
CFP	165.20
CGE	394.00
CCF	146.30
Ferodo	370.00
Gen Occident	260.00
Imetal	70.00
L Oreal	754.00
Mach Bull	61.40
Michelin	1,075.00
Moet Henn	515.00
Moulinex	123.30
Paribas	223.00
PUK	93.20
Penarroya	47.00
Perrier	322.40
Peugeot	375.00
Rh Poulenc	120.00
Saclior	15.50
St Gobain	139.00
Suez	297.00
Telemecan	800.00
Thomson	231.40
Usinor	11.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,425
Buehrle	2,610
B Boveri	1,900
Cib Geigy	1,300
Cr Suisse	2,210
Fisher	750
HofRochN	7,850
Nestle	3,590
Sandoz	4,375
Ste B. Suisse	388
Sulzer	2,850
U.B. Suisse	3,280

European Gold Markets

April 20, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	237.80	236.40	—4.50
Zurich	238.125	236.375	—5.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	242.24	241.77	—1.18

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
26290	Abitibi	$17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
7450	Agnico E	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
300	Agra Ind A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
16357	Alta Gas A	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+½
125	Algo Cent	$22½	22½	22½	+¼
21840	Am Banzo	$20⅛	19½	19⅝	—⅛
1200	Andres W A	$15¼	15	15	—⅛
500	Argus C pr	$15	15	15	+¼
800	Asbestos	$47	46½	46½	+⅛
5462	Atco A	$20½	20⅛	20½	
26744	BP Can	$23⅞	22½	23⅛	+⅜
9253	Bank N S	$23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
325	Block Bros	$9	9	9	
1750	Bralor Res	$11	10⅝	10⅝	
3600	Bramalea	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
21925	Brenda M	$18⅛	18	18	—⅛
550	BCFP	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅛
1161	BC Phone	$18⅝	18	18	—⅛
11542	Brunswk	$7	6⅞	7	—⅛
1000	Budd Auto	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1575	CAE A	$26½	25⅝	26½	+1
3270	Cad Frv	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
1937	Cal Pow A	$43½	43¼	43⅛	
1600	Camflo	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	
1300	C Nor West	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
700	C Packrs	$27½	27¼	27¼	—⅛
1620	Can Perm	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
3181	Can Trust A	$26½	26	26½	+½
300	C Tung	$26	26	26	+¼
2265	CCablesy A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
100	Cdn Cel	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
100	CGE	$29	29	29	+¼
17451	CI Bk Com	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	
2913	Cdn Tire A	$29⅝	29⅝	29½	+⅛
1710	C Utilties	$19	18¾	19	+¼

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 20, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	99.50	97.90	98.30	98.35	99.30	99.35
Aug	104.45	102.50	103.05	103.10	103.95	104.00
Oct	108.50	106.50	107.00	107.10	108.05	108.15
Dec	11.90	110.75	111.00	111.85	112.00	112.10
Mar	116.25	115.10	115.25	115.40	116.15	116.30
May	N.T.	N.T.	117.60	118.25	118.50	118.75
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	121.00	122.25	121.50	121.75
2,821 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,680	1,579	1,650	1,653	1,593	1,595
Jul	1,632	1,552	1,609	1,612	1,558	1,559
Sep	1,713	1,645	1,635	1,638	1,589	1,590
Dec	1,713	1,645	1,692	1,695	1,650	1,651
Mar	1,745	1,682	1,692	1,695	1,682	1,685
May	1,734	1,710	1,740	1,755	1,705	1,710
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,750	1,775	1,726	1,735
5,727 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,565	1,545	1,563	1,564	1,553	1,555
Jul	1,530	1,516	1,528	1,529	1,521	1,522
Sep	1,534	1,516	1,533	1,534	1,521	1,522
Nov	1,540	1,525	1,536	1,538	1,524	1,525
Jan	1,540	1,528	1,536	1,539	1,524	1,525
Mar	1,528	1,522	1,537	1,538	1,517	1,518
May	1,530	1,530	1,531	1,540	1,508	1,513
5,347 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 20, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	984.00	985.00	994.80	995.00
3 months	990.00	991.00	998.00	999.00
Cathodes: spot	990.00	992.00	995.00	997.00
3 months	987.00	988.00	993.00	995.00
Tin: spot	7,460.00	7,480.00	7,290.00	7,300.00
3 months	7,160.00	7,170.00	7,075.00	7,085.00
Lead: spot	525.00	527.00	535.00	537.50
3 months	502.00	503.00	511.00	512.00
Zinc: spot	374.50	375.50	374.50	375.50
3 months	386.00	386.50	386.00	386.50
Silver: spot	354.70	355.00	360.00	360.30
3 months	364.80	364.20	369.40	369.50

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 19, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
50	Candel Oil	$31	31	31	
800	Cassiar	$10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
7710	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
5050	Con Distrb	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
15315	Cons Gas	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
1440	Con Fardy	310	305	305	—5
1600	Conwest	$6	5⅝	6	
15950	Coseka R	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
1500	Cralgmt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
400	Crush Intl	$11⅝	11⅛	11½	—⅛
54975	Cyprus	$16⅛	15⅝	16¼	+⅝
13100	Daon Dev	$11⅛	11⅛	11½	
100	Daon A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
2325	Denison	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
5020	Dicknsn	$6⅝	6½	6½	
200	D Bridge	$31	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
13647	Dofasco A	$34⅞	34⅛	34¼	—⅛
950	Dom Store	$18½	18½	18½	+⅛
100	Dylex L A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5625	Electhom A	$5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
1400	Emco	$10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
15425	Falcon C	$8¼	8	8	—¼
18111	Fibrg Nik A	$55	53½	55	+1½
10200	Fed Ind A	$7½	7	7¼	+⅛
100	Francana	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
175	Fraser A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
100	Fruehauf	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
8675	G M Res	490	465	470	+10
600	G Distrb A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
1500	G Distrb w	283	281	282	—1
4700	Gibraltar	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
12600	Graff G	$43⅞	43½	43½	+⅛
1550	Granduc	140	135	140	+10
44000	Gt Oil Sds	$15	14¼	14½	+4
200	GL Forest	$47½	47¼	47½	
65	Greyhnd	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
600	H Group A	425	420	425	
1700	Hard Crp A	345	340	340	
510	Harlequin	$15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
25630	Hawker A	$12⅛	11⅞	12	+¼
2869	Hayes D	$12⅝	12½	12½	+¼
40622	H Bay Co	$27⅝	27	27⅝	+½
10520	IAC	$18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
19100	Indal	$15¼	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
2822	Inland Gas	$12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	Int Mogul	$5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
18217	Int Pipe A	$18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Ivaco A	$15⅛	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
4050	Jannock	$23¼	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
16500	Kaiser Re	$19¼	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
5300	Kam Kotia	405	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Kelsey H	$27	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
31792	Kerr A A	$9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5764	Labatt A	$20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Lab Min	$41½	41⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
7960	Lacana	$5⅝	5⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
1015	LOnt Cem	$5⅞	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	LL Lac	315	315	[illegible]	[illegible]
2471	Lob Co A	450	440	[illegible]	[illegible]
5127	Lob Co B	450	440	[illegible]	[illegible]
750	Loeb M	$10½	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
9210	MICC	$10⅝	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Mclan H A	$21½	21½	[illegible]	[illegible]
33596	MB Ltd	$22½	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300	McGraw H	$9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
3570	Molson A	$25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Molson B	$24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12264	Moore	$38¼	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
2110	Murphy	$15⅝	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300	Nat Trust	$22⅞	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
29845	Noranda A	$43⅝	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
34371	Norcen	$20⅝	20¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	NTeam B w	$25	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Nowsco W	$28	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
3800	Oakwood P	$6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Ocelot B	$14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7425	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13619	Pace Pet	$13	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
3200	Pamour A	$6	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
225	PanCan P	$47½	47⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Patino N V	$25¼	25¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
2400	Pembina	$9	8⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
5153	Petrofina	$30⅛	28⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
20188	Peyto Oils	$11¼	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	Pine Point	$32⅝	32	[illegible]	[illegible]
11000	Place G	355	345	[illegible]	[illegible]
1315	Placer	$27½	27¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ram	$8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5811	Rd Stenhs A	$9	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5900	Reichhold	$13¼	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
37950	Revnu Prp	179	174	[illegible]	[illegible]
8800	Roman	$27¼	26½	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Rothman	$21	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
12440	Sceptre	$7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1700	Scotts A	$12	11⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
27238	Shell Can	$19¼	18⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
50290	Sherritt A	$11	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
415	Sigma	$40½	40½	[illegible]	[illegible]
19119	Simpsons	290	280	[illegible]	[illegible]
7314	Simpsn S A	$9	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
61874	Slater Stl	$19⅝	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
4385	Southm	$27¼	27⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
21000	St Brodcst	$12¼	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
11931	Stelco A	$29⅝	29⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3940	Steep R	395	385	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Tara	$14	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
2017	Teck Cor A	$14⅞	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
2556	Teck Cor B	$13⅞	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
4371	Tex Can	$42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1155	Thom N A	$16½	16½	[illegible]	[illegible]
15028	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
12070	Torstar B	$19⅝	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
2486	Traders A	$18	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12560	Trns Mt A	$10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
12530	TrCan PL	$19⅝	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1640	Turbo Cl B	$10⅝	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
37105	UGas A	$11⅛	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1076	Union Oil	$22	21½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1950	U Keno	$12⅞	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
8200	U Siscoe	$9⅝	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Un Corbid	$22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2500	Van Der	460	425	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Versti Cor	$13⅞	13⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	Voyager P	$24¼	24¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
2990	Weldwod	$22½	22⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3300	West Mine	$5⅞	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Westmtse	$31	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
1532	Weston	$24	23⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1350	Woodwd A	$22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
17100	Yk Bear	$6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 4,501,276 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

April 20, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	327	Matsu E. Wks	565
Canon	572	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	137
Dai Nip. Print	575	Mitsubi Corp.	415
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	306
Fuji Photo	661	Mitsukoshi	477
Hitachi	246	Nippon Elec.	329
Honda Motor	603	Sharp	477
C. Itoh	289	Sony Corp	2,230
Japan Air L.	2,750	Sumitomo Bank	334
Kansai El. Pwr.	995	Taisho Marine	235
Kao Soap	625	Takeda	527
Kirin Brewery	430	Teijin	121
Komatsu	340	Tokyo Marine	486
Kubota	285	Toray	154
Matsu El. Ind.	739	Toyota	1,010

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
April 20, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	898	904	—7
Aug	917	912	915	917	—3
Oct	970	970	965	970	—9
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	965	975	—5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,000	-	—9
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	1,060	—5
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,058	1,073	—2
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,065	1,090	—5
19 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,430	1,345	1,419	1,420	+51
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,415	-	+43
Sep	1,455	1,381	1,445	1,446	+41
Dec	1,490	1,428	1,475	1,482	+45
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	1,500	+40
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,495	1,515	+50
250 lots					

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices April 19, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'g
1830	Algoma St	$28⅝	28⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3730	Bnk Mont	$24⅝	24¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
6500	Basic Res	$7¼	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
6240	Can Cml	$14⅝	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
1900	Cdn Ind	$23⅛	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Can Se Ry	$70	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
4145	Con Bath	$13⅛	13	[illegible]	[illegible]
6590	Dom TxtA	$14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
10700	FCA Int	340	340	[illegible]	[illegible]
1543	Imasco	$39⅝	39⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
275	Mnt Trst	$19⅝	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3889	Royal Bk	$40⅛	40¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
492	Roy Trstco	$16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Steinbrg A	$26¼	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1900	Utd Asbest	300	295	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 447,383 shares.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the April 20, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.059	4.26	108.22 *	47.16 *	0.2427	—	6.825 *	119.58 *	38.855 *
Brussels (a)	30.14	62.41	15.86	6.90975	3.56375 *	14.6575	—	17.52	5.6945
Frankfurt	1.903	3.933	—	43.52 *	2.25 x	92.36 *	6.305 *	110.48 *	35.90 *
London (b)	2.0655	—	3.935	9.027	1,749.00	4.257	62.30	3.56175	10.957
Milan	845.95	1,752.40	445.25	194.03	—	411.53	28.089	491.92	159.94
New York (c)	—	2.0720	1.9047	4.375	846.20	2.0620	30.30	1.7234	5.29225
Paris	4.3725	9.0360	229.60 *	—	5.158 x	212.21 *	14.4755 *	253.72 *	84.42 *
Zurich	1.72275	3.55835	90.5519 *	39.4177 *	0.20355	83.62865 *	5.70635 *	—	32.5523 *
ECU	1.333	0.643808	2.53271	5.81523	1,127.99	2.74066	40.1501	2.2933	7.05759

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.293; Escudo: 48.9522; Israeli £: 22.30; Peseta: 68.345; Schilling: 13.9465; Sw.krona: 4.3975; Yen: 218.10; Norw. krona: 5.158; Fin mark: 4.007; Belgian financial franc: 30.655; Hong Kong $: 5.155; Singapore $: 2.202; Canadian $: 87.235 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

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(Continued from Page 13)

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12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
		— A—A—A —							
13¾	9⅝	AAR .38	3.4	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6¾	3½	AAV .29e	6.4	7	16	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
12	6⅝	APS .44	5.0	6	14	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	ATI			1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17¾	7	AVC		7	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX .50	1.6	11	20	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ¼
7⅝	3¾	AZL		13	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4½	AZL pf .48	9.8		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	AbrdMf .40b	5.4	4	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3	1½	AcmePr			3	1½	1½	1½	
17¾	7⅜	AcmeU .30	2.4	13	9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
5	2⅝	Action			2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅜	7¼	ActonCp .30	2.5	8	96	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+
20	12	AlterFd .50	2.6	7	117	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ¼
48⅝	41½	Alcoa pf3.75	9.0		z200	42	41½	41½	—1
71⅛	25⅝	Amdhl .40	1.0	13	395	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5⅝	AmAgro		9	45	u15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
10½	6⅝	AmBilt .12e	1.3	7	32	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	ABusPd .40	4.1	7	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	7	AGarPd .34	3.3	9	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	AlatPtcl			135	9⅞	9	9	
4⅛	2⅝	AIsrael .09e	2.5	3	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	6½	AMzeA .48	5.3	6	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
46⅜	29½	AmMfg 1.90t	5.0	6	22	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ¼
19⅜	7⅝	AMdBld .40	2.9	15	22	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
24¼	8¼	AMotin .30	2.1	7	35	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
33	22⅝	AmPetf 2.20	6.9	10	16	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	AScIE .04e	.6		23	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅝	AmSeat .40	3.0	11	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	8	AmTec .50a	5.2	5	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Andrea .14e	3.6	13	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	8½	AngloC .18e	1.1	9	214	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	
19⅝	7⅜	Anken .44	2.3	11	237	u19⅝	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Anthony .40	4.6	5	104	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅝	ApldDev		17	186	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
28	14	AquitCo .39	1.6	13	754	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	7	Armin .12	.8	10	278	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
10⅝	6	ArrowA .20	2.1	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14¼	6⅝	Arundel		4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	10¼	Asamer .30	2.0		22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	Astrex		9	1	7	7	7	
9⅝	4⅝	Atolnto .15e	3.2	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1½	11-16	Atco Ind			1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3¼	1¾	AtlsCM .05e	1.7	33	77	3	3	3	
7⅝	3½	AtlasCp wt			2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅞	Audiotr .12b	2.3	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	18⅜	Augat .44	1.4	16	141	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
4⅛	2	AutoTrn			22	2⅛	d 1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4¼	1⅜	AutmRod			14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
42⅛	28⅝	AutoSw 1.20	2.9	12	4	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	AVEMC .34	6.3	5	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25	16⅝	Avondl 1.20	6.9	11	1	17½	17½	17½	
19¼	7⅝	Aydin		12	27	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
6½	5	BAT .15e	2.4		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6¼	2⅜	BTU		12	9	6	6	6	
4⅝	2⅝	Baker .20	4.8		8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor .28	1.0	14	15	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	15¼	BanFd 1.62e	8.7		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1¼	Bangor wt			5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11½	7	Banistr .40	4.1	17	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
2½	1¼	Barclay			4	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	BarcoCa .12	2.4	24	2	5	5	5	
11	3⅝	BarnesE		11	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13	6½	Barnwl .20	2.0	141	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	10⅝	BarryR .20b	.9	12	44	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	BarthS		13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2½	Bartons		23	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	BaruchF		31	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4¼	1⅞	Barwick		10	2	2	2	2	
24⅞	11	BnfSt B .40	1.7	6	1	23	23	23	— ¼
5	2½	BergEnt		6	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	BergnB .24	3.0	6	18	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	BrgB pf1.15	7.4		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8½	1⅜	BernzO			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Berven			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Beverly .06e	.9	9	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	8	BicPen .48	5.0	7	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Bickfrd .05e	2.5	6	3	2	2	2	
28	18	BinkMf 1b	5.4	6	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25½	10⅝	Blount .48	2.1	7	11	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ¼
5⅝	3⅛	BodinAp			64	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
15	6⅝	BoltBer .20	1.6		13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	BowVall .18	.8	16	85	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
9	2⅝	Bowmar		35	19	3⅝	3½	3½	
24	12⅞	Bowne .48b	2.3	8	8	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
13⅛	5½	BradfdN .26	2.9	8	35	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Branch .20	4.3	5	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	8¼	Braniff wt			4	10	9⅝	9¼	— ⅛
21¼	13	Brascan 1a	4.9	4	548	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
16⅛	5⅝	BreezeCp		8	13	14⅝	14	14	— ½
22¾	10⅝	BrlstBr .60	2.8	10	11	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	BroDart .20	5.0	8	51	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
19½	10	BrooksP .44	2.8	12	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	1	BrownCo wt			791	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
36	21⅝	BrnFA 1.16	3.4	11	5	34	34	34	
37⅝	21⅝	BrnFB 1.16	3.3	12	7	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
17	10⅞	Buell .50	4.3	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	Burgess			5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Bernsin .60	5.6	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
		— C—C—C —							
18	10	CK Pet .16	1.1	37	33	14⅝	14	14	
14⅞	5	CDI		7	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	6⅝	CHB Fd .571	7.2	8	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	3⅝	CMI Cp .05e	1.0	8	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19¼	9⅛	CRS .38	2.8	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29⅝	12⅝	CWTran .70	2.7	6	5	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
9	4⅝	CopleA .05e	.7	5	19	7⅛	6⅞	7	
22⅝	13	Caldor .40	2.1	7	24	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
13⅝	4⅝	Calcomp		15	115	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	26	CalPtC 1.60a	3.4	7	176	49⅝	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅝
22⅛	11⅛	Camco .20	1.0	9	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3 9-16	CaChbA			9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	CdnHomO		24	13	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	CdMarc .30	3.0	10	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	CdnMerr		13	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
28½	13⅛	CdnOcc .58a	2.2	20	3	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	
102⅞	48	CdnSupO		17	133	102	100	102	+ ⅜
6⅝	3	Caressa .05e	1.2	10	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅝	25	Carnat 1.50	5.9	8	51	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	CaroEn 1.20	7.6	6	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12	5⅝	CarrolDv		9	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	CastlAM 1b	5.9	6	7	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅝	CasFd 1.60a	7.5		7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14½	6⅝	Cavitrn .10e	.7	48	27	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	CelluCft		6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
49	39½	CenPLpf 4	10.		225	40	40	40	
6⅛	3⅝	CtryFa .05e	.8	7	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅝	Cenvill 1	6.7	4	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅞	2⅝	CertfiCo		18	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	11-16	Certron			23	1⅛	13-16	13-16	
8⅝	6⅛	ChadMl .60	8.9	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	ChampHo			48	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	ChrtM pf.75	11.		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30⅝	19½	ChRv 1.60a	7.6	10	10	21⅛	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
35⅝	15⅝	ChiefDev 1e	2.9	28	156	34⅝	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	ChildWld		6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	ChitnCo .28	3.9	4	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	CineFlve			4	4½	4⅛	4½	
18⅞	12⅝	CircleK 1	5.9	9	6	17	16⅞	17	
16⅝	7⅝	Citation .56	5.6	6	14	10	10	10	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	CityGas .92	8.1	5	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6	3	Clabir .14b	2.7	9	50	4	3⅝	4	
9⅞	7⅛	Clarmt .30e	3.1		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	ClarkC .18e	3.2	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Clarostat		7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23	15⅝	Clausng 1.32	5.9	8	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
20	8⅝	Clopay .32	3.6	5	18	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	CohenHat		9	12	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅛	2⅝	Coba .16e	3.9	13	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅝	14⅝	Colemn .72	4.7	7	439	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+2⅛
21⅝	9⅝	ColCml		50	245	16	14⅝	15⅝	+1
13⅝	6⅝	Colwell .60	5.3	8	64	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	22⅝	Cominc 2	5.9	10	33	u34¼	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	15⅝	ComAll .40	2.1	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
16⅝	13⅝	ComA pf1.60	11.		10	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	ComMtl .60	3.7	4	45	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
35⅝	13⅝	Comdint		8	66	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅝	ComdrCp		29	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Compo s.20	1.8	15	28	11½	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅜	CompuD		11	5	2	2	2	
7⅝	13-16	Complnv		17		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26¼	10⅝	Conchm .80	3.1	9	238	26⅛	25	26⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ConcrdF		6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Condec .30t	2.7	563	33	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	ConalivC			6	3⅝	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Conrock .90a	3.3	8	15	28	27⅝	27½	
5½	3½	Conroy .16	3.5	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5¼	ConsOG			13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4	ContMtl		6	7	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
⅞	¼	ContTel wt			7	7-16	⅜	⅜	
13⅝	5¼	Cookin .20e	3.3	3	8	6	6	6	
34	13⅝	CookP .151		19	5	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
5½	2⅝	CoopJr .10e	2.8		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27½	13	CoreLb .28	1.1	17	22	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
21⅝	11⅝	Cornco .80b	3.9	10	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
31⅝	13⅝	Cornlus .80	4.3	9	9	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Cramer			6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	9½	CrestOil .24a	1.3	23	92	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	17	Crompt 1.48	4.7	5	18	30⅛	29½	29½	—1
32½	23	CrossAT 1	3.7	10	70	27½	27	27	— ¼
8⅝	6⅝	CrowlM .50	6.3		1	8	8	8	
70⅝	28⅝	CwnCP .60a	1.0	7	32	61½	59⅝	61⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	3⅝	CrownC .20	4.1	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9⅛	CrutcR .36	2.3	19	19	16	15⅛	16	
32⅝	14⅝	CrystO .40	2.0	498	119	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
29⅝	16⅝	CubicCp .60	3.4	7	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22½	16⅝	Curtice 1.10	5.4	5	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
		— D—D—D —							
4⅝	2½	DCL		4	27	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅞	2½	DWG .351	14.	7	17	2⅝	2½	2½	
14⅝	6⅝	Damson		60	46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Datapd .38	1.5	9	141	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½
14⅝	9	DavMn .25e	2.0	21	39	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2½	Decoratr .24	9.1	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13½	DelLabs .48	3.3	12	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12	6	DelhiO .05e	.4	14	86	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	DellwdF .60	7.5	4	9	8¼	8	8	
22⅛	15⅝	DenTal .20	.9	18	21	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
2⅝	1	DesonJw			9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
42⅛	20⅝	DevonGp		5	z50	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Digicon		36	237	u 6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅝
2⅝	1	Diodes			12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1½	DisFab		7	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
36	12⅝	Documat		11	77	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1¼
119⅛	52⅝	DomePt		10	120	111⅛	110	111⅛	+1
23	14⅝	Domtr 1.80a	8.2	5	21	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
19½	10¼	Downy .46	3.0	4	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	
14⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.8	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	13-16	Dunlop .08r	5.8	6	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	13	DplxPd .80	4.2	4	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
13½	8⅝	DurTst .40b	4.3	9	6	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Dynlcfn			43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	Dyneer .72	3.1	7	7	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
7	3⅝	EAC .21e	5.1		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11¼	EarthRes 1	6.2	7	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	EazorE .24	6.2	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ½
21½	14⅝	EDO .50	2.7	9	20	18½	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Ehren .10a	.9	9	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ElAudD		4	49	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Electrog 1	5.8	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	ElecEng .24	2.2	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	23⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.1	7	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	EmrRd		5	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	5⅝	EngyRs .24	3.1	12	70	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼	EsqRd .57e	3.3	6	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
5	1⅝	EtzLav .10e	2.2	16	1	4½	4½	4½	
20⅝	13	EvansAr .40	2.2	10	69	19	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅝
		— F—F—F —							
10	6⅝	FPA		3	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind .12	2.4		60	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
11⅝	10	Fabind s		4	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	FairTex		4	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	FairtNab			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	FairmC .25	2.1	27	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
16½	9	FamDlr .36	2.8	7	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
15	8⅝	FannyF .50e	4.3	6	13	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	FayDrg .20b	2.8	7	16	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
21	11⅝	FedMart .60	3.3		3	18⅝	18	18	
19⅝	14⅝	FedRt 1.36	8.3	14	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes		19	201	6⅝	5⅝	6	
5½	2⅝	Fidelco			6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16	11⅝	FlnGen .40b	3.0	7	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
13½	10⅝	FlnGnA .40b	3.3		3	12	11⅝	12	
10⅝	7½	FtConn 1	11.	7	7	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
24⅝	16	FtSLSh 1b	4.9	5	2	20½	20½	20½	
6⅛	3⅝	Fstmrk		7	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP 1t	7.1	8	5	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	FitchGE 1.80	10.	5	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt		6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅝	21⅝	FlightSf .28	.7	17	10	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
12	6⅝	FloRck .21e	2.5	4	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17½	5⅝	FlowGen		12	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Flowers .44	3.4	8	27	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	17⅝	FlukeJ s		13	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Foodrm .50	6.8	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	FooteM		19	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
31⅝	26½	Foote pf2.20	7.2		3	30⅝	30⅝	30½	— ½
25⅝	9⅝	ForestC .10	.7	8	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	3¼	ForestLab		28	7⅝	7	7¼		
8½	4¼	FranklnRt		21	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Franks .32	3.6	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	17⅝	Frantz 1a	4.6	6	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
7	4½	Friedm .24b	4.6	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	5⅝	FriendFr		36	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛	
10⅝	9½	Frlona s .40	3.9	4	20	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
9½	6	Frischs .30b	4.6	5	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA .30b	1.8	5	24	11⅝	11	11⅝	
9⅝	4	FrontA wt			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
		— G—G—G —							
6½	2½	GIT		21	83	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
10⅝	4⅝	GRI .30	4.4	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GTI			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	6⅝	Garan .81e	10.	5	29	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
28½	10⅝	GatLiet .40b	2.4	8	521	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	⅝	Gayner			18	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5	2⅝	GnEmp .24a	5.8	6	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GenExp			172	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
5½	2⅝	GnHous		4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	4⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.3	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29½	15⅝	GerbSc .20	.7	11	14	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	GiantF 1.30	5.0	5	16	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	GnfYell .60e	6.3	8	53	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	Glasrock		17	1	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	GlatRr 1.20	3.7	7	15	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	GlenGer .16	1.9	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30	14¼	Glnmr .72	3.2	8	11	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	Globeln .70	6.7	9	15	10⅝	10½	10½	
3⅝	1⅝	Glover		11	2	1⅝	2		
6½	3½	Gldblatt			5	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
19	6⅝	GoldnCyc			2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	7⅝	GldNugt .08l	.4	39	322	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	7	GoldWH .64	8.3	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield			25	⅝	11-16	11-16	
3⅛	1⅝	GoodLS		3.	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt			50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26	19	GormR 1.20a	5.2	8	10	23	23	23	— ½
11⅝	8⅝	GouldT .88	7.8	11	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11½	6⅝	GrandAu .31e	3.0	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCIl .50	4.3	6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA		99	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd		4	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8	4⅝	GtBasinP		30	126	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
31⅝	18⅝	GtLkCh .28	1.0	15	29	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
10	5⅝	GREIT .40	4.3	17	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	16½	GrassT 1.44	6.2	8	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Gullford .60	2.7	3	27	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	23½	GlfCan 1.40	3.4	11	44	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Golfstrm		8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
3½	1¼	HalcoPd			2	1½	1½	1½	
15	9¼	HallsM .80	6.6	4	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Hampto		5	34	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ¼
16¼	12⅝	Hanntrd .88	5.7	6	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	HanSqRt		89	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	22½	Harland 1	3.3	11	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Harvey		5	12	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Hastlng .60	5.9	6	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	HawalA			3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	6	HelthM .22	2.8	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	HelnWr .39e	4.6	7	29	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Helnick .10	1.9	10	48	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	HelmMtg			28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	Hess's .60b	4.6	4	x5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	HiGlnc .03r	.4	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	HiShear .20	1.8	6	21	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hipinric .20	2.5	12	70	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hofman .20	4.7	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12¼	5½	HollyCp		14	489	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
47½	33⅝	HmeOA 1.30	2.7	10	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
35	15	Hormel 1.48	4.6	7	6	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
16	6⅝	HornHar		13	114	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
13¼	8½	HospM .60	4.9	33	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel 1.85e	9.7	13	12	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅛
6⅝	3	HouseVl		13	23	4⅝	4½	4½	
27½	13½	HouOM .80	4.2	18	637	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅛
26	15⅝	HouO pf1.69	8.5		36	20	19⅝	20	
19⅝	6½	HowelC .40	2.1	17	176	u19⅝	18½	19½	+ ⅜
4	2⅝	Howell .15e	6.0	15	24	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
31⅝	23⅝	HubellB 1.44	5.2	8	63	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
27	23⅝	Hubbl pf2.06	8.5		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
55	33⅝	HudBO 2	3.7	10	115	55	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	8⅝	Hoffy .68	5.3	6	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	HuntH .16e	3.2	5	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
47⅝	24⅝	HuskyO 1	2.2	9	138	46⅛	45½	46⅛	+ ⅝
7	3	Hycel			30	4½	4½	4½	
		— I—I—I —							
10⅝	7⅝	ICM .50e	4.8	13	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	IFS Ind .14	2.9	6	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.3	4	13	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
1⅛	½	ITI			1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	1 5-16	ImpGp .09e	4.2	7	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Imperlnd		4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	ImpOil 1	4.2	10	16	22⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
46½	38	InPL pf 4	9.8		z20	41	41	41	
3	1	InflightSv			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1	Inolex			25	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
26⅝	10	Instron .40	1.7	8	11	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—
2	⅝	InstrSys		28	264	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf.28t	2.5		13	11⅛	11	11	
12⅝	4	IntegRes		6	87	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	IntClyGs .28	3.5	7	5	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Intrmk .15a	1.2	6	20	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	IntBnknt		11	84	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc			1	3⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
28⅝	16⅛	IntGenl 1.40	5.3	5	17	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
10	4½	IntProt .30	4.4	4	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	IntSeaw .60	7.6	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			36	1	1	1	
4⅛	⅝	Interphot			9	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	1½	InvestFla		1	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	25¼	InvDVA 1.28	3.3	7	144	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	InvDvB .32	3.4	7	23	9⅝	9½	9½	
9⅝	7	InvRIT .57e	6.5	12	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅝	15½	Ionics		12	3	23	23	23	
23⅝	17	IroqBrd .30	1.2	9	17	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	IrvlnInd .10	2.8		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	IsraelD .67e	10.		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— J—J—J —							
17½	9⅝	Jacobs .50b	3.7	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Jensen 1.48t	21.	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Jetero .05	2.2	11	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	1⅝	Jetronic		9	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	JohnPd .36	6.9	13	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9½	2⅝	JuniperP		258	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Jupiter		4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— K—K—K —							
8⅝	3⅝	KTelin .30e	4.0	15	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Katsin			28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt			4	1	1	1	
51½	42½	KnGs pf4.50	10.		z100	44½	44	44	— ½
10⅝	3½	KapokT		14	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	KayCp .50	3.1	7	24	16	15⅝	16	
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp		7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Key Co .20e	4.7	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk		10	203	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3½	1	KingOpt			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24	15⅝	KingRd s .32	1.4	7	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts		8	142	6	4⅝	5⅝	—2½
7⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
6⅝	2⅝	LSB .10r	2.2	10	11	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.7	19	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMour .20	3.1	21	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	3⅝	Landmk		8	26	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Laneco .20b	2.7	4	2	7½	7½	7½	
20	15⅝	LeaRnl s.40	3.3	9	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	LeePh		15	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP		4	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
23½	11⅝	LeighPd .80	3.4	9	8	u23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	LelsureT		4	8	4½	4½	4½	
12	5⅝	LibtyFb .39t	5.2	5	46	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ⅝
10¼	5⅝	Lightolr .24	2.5	6	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	LincAm		7	19	7⅝	7	7⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	LloydsE			10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2	Lodge .08e	3.2	11	25	2⅝	2½	2½	
33⅝	20⅝	Lohmn 1.20	5.1	9	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt			312	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	LaGenS .99	4.9	6	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	LundyEl		6	5	5	4⅝	5	
14⅝	9½	Lydall .60a	5.9	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LynchCp		2	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅝	1½	Lynnwear		3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
7⅝	3⅝	MPO		5	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅝	⅝	Macrod		27	79	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	MaPS 1.84	10.	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
9½	6⅝	ManrC .40	4.4	7	63	9⅝	8⅝	9	+1
1 7-16	½	Marinda			478	1 7-16	1⅝	1 7-16	+1-16
15⅝	8⅝	Marine .28e	1.9	6	75	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25	11.		10	20⅝	20⅝	20½	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅝	MartPr .40	2.9	4	33	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
17	8⅝	Masind .60a	5.9	6	17	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Masters		4	1	6⅝	6⅝		
19⅝	16⅝	MtrlRsh s.20	1.1	13	9	18	18	18	
12½	9½	Matrix s		5	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec			36	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1 13-16	⅝	McCrory wt			11	⅝	9-16	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	McCulO		17	852	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	McKeon		7	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Meons 1.20	7.2	7	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst .50	5.8	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp		10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	MedlaG .72	3.3	8	14	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	Meenan n.24	1.4	14	636	u17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
13½	7	Megoint .24	2.7	5	26	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
25⅝	14	MEMCo .90	6.1	7	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro .15	1.7	10	22	9	8½	9	+ ½
13⅝	7½	Metex .40	3.0	11	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
37⅝	22⅝	Metpth .32	1.3	14	87	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
4	1⅝	Metrocar			11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	MichGn			14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8	5	MchSug .05e	.7		9	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Mickiby .16	4.0	33	15	4	4	4	
13⅝	6	MiddCo .20	2.5	4	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	10⅝	MidlGls .40	2.3	10	65	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Miller H		7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	MissnIT		49	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	MitchlE .12	.5	10	20	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
17½	9½	MlteCp .50	3.1	6	14	16	16	16	— ⅛
7⅝	6	MonMg .44	6.9	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	Moog .40b	2.4	9	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	MtgGth .69e	8.5	15	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9	4½	MorlnSh .32	5.7	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	MtVMll 1a	4.2	5	1	24	24	24	
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr .52	3.9	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Movielab		9	79	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
14⅝	11	NFC n .15	1.1	8	13	14	14	14	
18	9½	Napco .20	2.1	6	10	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Nortu .20	3.0	9	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
13⅝	12½	NCrnSt n.50	3.9	9	11	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
47	19⅝	NatCSS .32	.7	22	120	u47½	46⅝	47⅝	+ ½
8⅝	5⅝	NatEdu .12e	1.6	5	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16½	9⅝	NtHlE		8	2	13½	13½	13½	
4	1⅝	NKlnney			38	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7	2⅝	NtParog			51	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	NtPatent			115	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	NtSDvr .20e	4.0	36	2	5	5	5	
9⅝	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	10.	7	24	7	6⅝	7	
2⅝	1⅝	NestLM .05e	1.9	10	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	15⅝	NHamp .80a	3.3	7	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Nldria .05e	3.1	8	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	9	NMxAr .21t	1.8	23	9	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
11	9⅝	NPinRt s.78	8.0	15	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11	5⅝	NProc .55e	7.3	9	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32	23	NYTim .80	3.0	20	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
12⅝	6	NewbE .50	8.3	32	7	6	d 5⅝	6	
14⅝	13⅝	Newcor s.56	4.2	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
⅝	⅛	Newcrp wt			2	½	½	½	
5	2	Nexus		10	2	4½	4½	4½	
35⅝	14⅝	NlagFSv .80	3.5	6	7	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Nolex			37	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	7½	Norin .40	3.3	4	22	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Norl pf 1.50	12.		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
25	2⅝	Nortek .04	.4	8	43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	13⅝	NoARoy .20	.9	8	10	22	21⅝	22	
12⅝	7⅝	NoCdO		10	69	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49¼	41½	NIPS pf4.25	9.4		z50	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta		17	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	18	Numac .07t	.2	38	63	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —							
4⅝	2⅝	OEA .18e	2.7		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	Oakwd .12b	1.1	5	12	11	10⅝	11	
10⅝	7⅝	ObArt .24	3.3	10	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16	11	OhSealy .24	1.8	8	63	14½	14⅝	14½	
10	5⅝	OilcInd .40e	4.2	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.2	13	15	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
44½	24⅝	OOKiep		29	z250	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	OrlelaH .35e	3.3	3	10	10⅝	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Ormand		18	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	OSullvn .80	4.8	5	4	16⅝	16½	16½	
11	7	OaldrSp .20	2.0	9	31	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	OxfordFt		71	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	OzorkA .20e	4.0	4	19	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
2	⅝	PF Ind			34	1	15-16	1	
17⅝	14⅝	PGEnfA 1.50	9.9		16	15¼	d14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
15	11	PGEnfD 1.25	9.9		34	13⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PGEnfE 1.25	9.9		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PGEnfG 1.20	9.8		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
29½	24⅝	PGEnfW 2.57	9.9		23	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
26½	21⅝	PGEnfV 2.32	9.9		12	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEnfT 2.54	9.5		206	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+1⅛
30⅝	25	PGEnfS 2.62	9.9		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	PGEnfH 1.12	9.8		18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
28	23⅝	PGEnfR 2.37	9.9		35	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	PGEnfP 2.05	9.4		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
23½	20	PGEnfO 2	9.7		9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
23	18⅝	PGEnfM 1.96	9.6		78	20½	19⅝	20½	+ ⅝
26	21½	PGEnfL 2.25	11.		3	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
24	20	PGEnfK 2.04	9.8		18	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	22⅝	PGEnfJ 2.32	11.		1	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	PacTrst .65r	3.7	15	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
59	48	PacPLof 5	9.6		z50	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—1⅛
23½	10⅝	PacSclc .40	3.6	6	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
34½	27⅝	PatICp .52	1.6	15	6	33⅝	32⅝	33	
2⅝	1⅛	PalomrF			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast .30	6.3	10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	Paradyn n		30	37	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	ParkCh .60	4.4	5	5	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl		18	7	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Parsons 1	4.1	6	80	24⅝	24½	24½	— ½
6½	4⅝	PatFash .18r	1.7	3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	PatoC 2e	15.	5	608	u13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	PeerTu .24a	3.4	7	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	PenEM .60	5.3	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3½	2⅝	PECo .42t	18.	5	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	PenRE 1.45	8.1	8	4	18	18	18	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	PenobS .20	4.2	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron		8	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25⅝	10	PepCom .48a	2.4	8	92	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	Pertal .40	3.0	13	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	PetroLe		11	86	14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
11⅝	8⅝	PhilLD .65r	6.5	4	16	10	10	10	
5⅝	2	Phoenix			26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	PioneerS		2	255	u 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	3	PlanTx .20l		363	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	5⅝	PitWVa .56	9.1	7	10	6⅝	6	6⅝	
34⅝	23⅝	Pittway 1.65	5.5	6	23	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
7⅝	6	Pizzaln n		7	91	7	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Plantind		32	75	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	PlyGm .40b	5.1	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	PlymR A		9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	17	PneuSc 1	4.6		y100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Polaron			7	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	16⅝	PostCp n .50	3.1	7	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	PrairieO		15	11	16	16	16	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	PrattRd .36	5.9	6	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	7	PrattR pf.66	9.1		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
28	22½	PrenHa 1.36	5.2	10	34	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB		2	39	4⅝	4½	4½	
15⅝	6⅝	Presley .62r	5.4	4	56	11⅝	11½	11½	
25⅝	14⅝	PrimMt		18	35	17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas .88	8.8	5	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PrdRE .28	3.9	24	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	PrudBld .24	4.8	8	7	5	5	5	— ⅛
48	42½	PSCol pf4.25	10.		z25	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
11½	7⅝	PulteH s.24	2.2	3	26	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
12¼	4⅝	PuntaG		9	5	8	8	8	
12¼	9⅝	Punta pf1.10	9.5		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	Purpac .06e	.8	16	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		— R—R—R —							
12½	9⅝	RBInd .24	2.3	7	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	REDM		5	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	RET			12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
46⅝	42½	RET pf 4.38	10.		7	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
15	8⅝	RHMed .10e	.8	8	2	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	RSC .10	3.3	14	44	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Ragan .10e	1.5	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	12⅝	RnchEx .10e	.7	4	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19	10⅝	RangrO.		73	1290	u19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
32½	21⅝	Ransbrg 1.20	4.1	8	9	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RapAm wt			25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	2	RathP			4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
32⅝	13½	Raylnd .40	1.7	21	109	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Reading		8	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	RElav 1.60	8.2	13	10	19½	19½	19½	
13⅝	10	RfincT 1.40	13.	5	4	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Redlaw .25e	6.3	15	7	4	4	4	
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT		65	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	RegalB .40	5.6	8	37	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	RemAr 1a	6.6	5	36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	RepGyp .40	2.6	5	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3-32	1-128	RepMtg wt			4	1-64	1-64	1-64	
43	31⅝	RepNY 2	5.2	5	3	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
25	22	RNY pf 2.12	9.1		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅝	14⅝	ReshCot .24	1.5	8	23	16⅝	16½	16½	
69⅝	20½	Resrt A		11	1284	48⅝	47	48⅝	+ ⅛
106	27	Resrt B		15	z800	69½	68	68⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	RestAssc		14	137	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore		16	38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	RibletP .12	1.7	4	26	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Richton .44	7.5	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo		8	35	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch			36	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin .12	2.0	5	22	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	Rockway 1	8.2	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
47	23⅝	Rogers .20	.4	15	3	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	RoncoT		5	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	4⅝	Rossmr		3	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm		9	25	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Ruddck .42e	5.3	5	1	8	8	8	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco		4	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Cp		6	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	10⅝	Russell .48	3.3	6	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
5⅝	3⅝	SFM .20	5.0	5	7	4	4	4	
13½	8⅝	SGL .25b	2.7	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	SGSec			5	2	2	2	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70	12.		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	SMD		6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP		7	2	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16	9⅝	Salem .40a	2.7	7	4	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	SCorlo			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13	9½	SDgo pf 1	10.		1	10	10	10	— ⅛
184	90	SDgo pf9.84	11.		z50	93	93	93	
82½	71⅝	SDgo pf7.80	11.		z2000	73⅝	73½	73⅝	—3⅝
26⅝	22	SDgo pf2.47	11.		8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
29	24⅝	SDgo pf2.68	11.		4	25	25	25	
22⅝	14⅝	SFrRE 1.60	7.6	19	11	21	21	21	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	SFRE wt			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	Sandgte .40	3.7	5	38	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅛
9⅝	5⅝	ScheibE .56	10.	16	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Schnolt .88a	5.5	5	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Schiller		8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	3⅝	Schrodr .04l		7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt .10	2.9	10	35	3½	3⅝	3½	
39⅝	24⅝	SciAtla .20	.5	16	32	38⅝	38	38	
22½	15	SbdAM .40	2.0	3	3	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Sealctro		7	41	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Searslnd		9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAll .20	1.4	21	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
½	1-128	SecMtg wt			53	3-32	1-16	1-16	
10⅝	6⅝	Selas .36	4.1	6	11	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Semtch .20b	3.5	10	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Servo			19	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
8⅝	4	ShaerS .40e	4.8	8	3	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Shawln .50	8.9	6	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2½	SheltrR		5	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
41	29½	ShenanO			18	39½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Shopwell		11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42½	19	Showbt 1	4.1	8	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	Slerrcln .30	1.3	14	35	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Silco s		7	10	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
20⅝	10	Sigma .40	2.0	10	35	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
11	4½	Sikes A .35e	4.4	4	19	8	7⅝	8	
15⅝	10⅝	Silolnc .30	2.1	4	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅝	4⅝	Silvrcst		3	54	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	5.3	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Simkins .80	6.8	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Solitron		17	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26	18½	SonderB .40	1.6	8	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
13	5½	SorgPap .32	2.5	4	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.1	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.02	9.0		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08	9.7		18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19	9.5		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30	7.1		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27⅝	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30	9.4		15	24½	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
26½	22⅝	SCEd pf2.21	9.4		5	23½	23½	23½	—
11	7⅝	SwFlaBk .50	5.6	7	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	Spector .31e	3.5	3	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Spectro		6	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	SpedOP .14r	2.3	11	29	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
5⅝	4½	Splentex .24	4.8	9	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23⅝	8⅝	StaffrdL		9	14	17⅝	17	17	— ½
11⅝	6⅝	StdCont .40b	4.2	6	30	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝
12⅝	6	StdMett		32	31	10	10	10	
26⅝	20½	StProd 1.52	6.0	6	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stange .20	2.5	8	19	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	StanAv .25e	1.9	8	4	u13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd		3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	StarSup .80	5.8	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Stardust		3	49	u 2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Steelmt .24b	3.5	16	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	16	StepnCh .80	4.0	8	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
1½	½	SterlBcp wt			19	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	6⅝	StrutW .30b	2.9	17	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5	2⅝	SuaAnn .24e	7.7	7	x3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1	Summit		6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCityI .25	5.1		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7	Sunair .50r	2.8	11	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	12½	Sundnc .16b	.6	71	187	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
7⅝	5⅝	SunshJr .36	5.2	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	SupInd .30	1.7	7	24	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	SupSurg .32	3.6	6	7	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
35⅝	20⅝	Supron .30	.9	22	80	34¼	32⅝	34	+1

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev 3 p.m.
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf 1	10.		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	3½	Synloy .30b	6.2	33	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	24½	Syntex .90	2.6	10	788	35⅝	35	35⅝	
35	21⅝	SyscoCp .56	1.6	10	91	u35½	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	SystEne		14	26	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅝	3½	SysPln .10e	2.1	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
13⅝	6⅝	TEC .40	5.3	9	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	TFI		8	36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	TobPd .20	1.5	8	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Tollerln wt			4	4	4	4	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	TandB 1e	11.	5	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Tannet .28	3.4	4	40	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Tasty 1.20b	8.9	12	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	TechSym		13	45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	TechOp		3	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	TechTp .07r	2.7	5	18	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
7½	3⅝	Techrol .24	4.0	6	30	6½	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
53⅝	17½	TelonR		91	7	46⅝	46⅝	46½	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm .52	4.7	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	15⅝	Telflex .60	1.9	10	15	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
22	11⅝	Telscl .60	3.1	14	35	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
6	2	Tenna			20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	4⅝	Tenney .41t	6.4	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Tensor		14	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
38½	14½	Teradyn		9	64	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC .40	5.6	55	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15½	7⅝	TelroT		21	17	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	TexdAir .16	1.5	8	43	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
55	48	TxPL pf4.56	9.2		z25	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	½	TharCp			4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	ThreeD .20	4.8	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅝	13⅝	Thrifim .80	4.0	5	8	20	20	20	
7	3	Tidwell		4	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
92½	76	TolEd pf8.32	11.		z20	76	76	76	
107½	91	TolEdpf 10	10.		z50	98	98	98	—1
14¼	6⅝	TappaG .28	3.6	4	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp .80	5.1	7	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22	8⅝	TotlPet .20	1.0	18	131	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	TotPet wt			22	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	TransLux .05e	.8	8	54	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12	7⅝	TransOil .05e	.5		46	10⅝	10	10⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	3.3	11	5	6	6	6	
18⅝	8⅝	TrioCp .20	1.5	8	10	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
29⅝	4⅝	TuboM		20	381	29⅝	27⅝	29	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.0	5	2	5	5	5	
		— U—U—U —							
12½	7⅝	U&I		59	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	UDS			1	2½	2½	2½	
4½	2⅝	UIP .24	6.6	5	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2	UNA .20	4.3	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS .40b	7.1	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Unlroax		5	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
16	10⅝	UAIrPd .44b	4.7	8	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	UnFoods		7	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp			12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅝	5-128	UNatCp wt			113	⅝	5-16	⅝	
8½	5⅝	UNtCp pf			5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	USFltr .32	2.6	8	60	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
11	7⅝	UnRlIT .81e	7.7	13	30	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	USRdlum			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	USRbR 1a	6.2	7	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	
12⅝	6½	UnityB		13	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6	3⅝	UnivClg .05	1.0	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16½	10⅝	UnivRs .32	2.0	13	17	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
16¼	9	UnivRu .72	6.9	5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
16⅝	11½	Valmac .80	5.3	5	6	15	15	15	
9⅝	5⅝	Valspar .36	5.2	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL .06e	2.3		42	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	16⅝	VermtA .32b	1.8	7	6	18½	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Versitrn .10	1.5	7	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	1⅝	Vertiple		6	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4	1½	Vesely		83	1	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝	1⅝	Viatech		5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2	VintageE		4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Vishay		10	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
7	3⅝	VisualG .16	2.9	8	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅝	VolMer .12e	3.6	10	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	VulcCp .20	4.3	4	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2⅝	WTC .10	1.5	17	81	6½	6⅝	6½	
10⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	5.5	7	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	1⅝	WadelEa			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22½	10⅝	Walnoco .03e	.1	15	40	21	20½	21	+ ½
11⅝	5⅝	WallcS .28	3.7	8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
44	15⅝	Wang .06	.1	24	26	40⅝	40	40⅛	
38⅝	13⅝	Wang B .16	.4	21	23	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
17⅝	9⅝	Words Co.20	1.6	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
23⅝	6½	WarnC pf.05	.4		27	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	WshHm		27	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅝	22	WshPst s.36	1.6	8	228	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ½
25½	20⅝	WRIT 1.96	7.6	15	14	u25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	Welman		21	1	2½	2½	2½	
12½	6⅝	WeldTuA .15r	1.4	15	22	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Wellco .25	5.7	15	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	WescoFn .38	4.8	7	4	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
41⅝	19⅝	Wstburn 1a	2.7	6	32	38	37⅝	37½	
19½	11½	WstFin .48	2.8	3	35	17	17	17	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Whlppny .20	2.1		20	10	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	4½	WhitCbl .40	6.8	6	6	6	6		
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall		6	8	5	5	5	
8½	2	Wichita		23	53	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	WilsnB .15l			67	2	2	2	
16¼	10⅝	Wincorp .40	3.1	17	11	13	13	13	
10½	6⅝	Winkim .40	3.9	10	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	WkWear .40	6.3	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	Wrathr .10e	.7	36	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1 7-16	⅝	WrightH		33	4	1	1	1	—1-16
27	17⅝	Wynnin .60	2.5	7	20	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
16	11	WymBn .64	5.4	8	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		— X—Y—Z —							
17	11⅝	ZeroCp .44	3.0	8	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer .36	4.0	3	15	9	8⅝	9	— ⅛

NEW YORK, April 19 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb.	1.42	1.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	106-107	77-78
Lead spot, lb.	48	33
Copper elect., lb.	99¾	64¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.3782	5.3261
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb.	39½	29
Silver N.Y., oz.	7.480	5.040
Gold N.Y., oz.	240.90	175.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
April 19, 1979	1,045.50 f	903.70 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.05	6.10	6.02	6.02	—.08
Mar	6.90	6.93	6.89	6.93	.
May	8.02	8.15	8.15	8.15	—.04

Est. sales: 22 sales Wed. 21.

Total open interest Wed. 913 off 18 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	143.30	143.60	142.60	142.90	+0.80
Jul	146.00	146.74	145.65	146.47	+1.71
Sep	148.50	149.50	147.75	149.49	+2.37
Dec	148.00	148.60	147.25	148.41	+2.71
Mar	146.26	147.80	146.00	146.65	+0.99
May	147.25	147.25	146.25	147.11	+0.78

Est. sales: 1,840 sales Wed. 1,394.

Total open interest Wed. 9,300 up 162 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	7.88	7.98	7.78	7.78	—0.08
Jul	8.34	8.36	8.20	8.24	—0.09
Sep	8.69	8.69	8.55	8.55	—0.14
Oct	8.80	8.81	8.67	8.67	—0.11
Mar	9.48	9.49	9.40	9.41	—0.10
May	9.70	9.70	9.65	9.60	—0.10
Jul	9.96	9.97	9.84	9.85	—0.08

Est. sales: 3,600 sales Wed. 4,442.

Total open interest Wed. 34,896 off 203 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	141.00	141.80	137.25	138.00	—0.90
Jul	142.75	142.85	139.50	140.00	—1.15
Sep	145.00	145.10	142.25	142.75	—0.90
Dec	147.75	147.80	145.25	145.85	—0.80
Mar	149.30	149.90	148.00	148.15	—0.65
May	149.25	149.25	149.25	149.45	.
Jul	151.00	151.00	151.00	151.40	.

Est. sales: 1,020 sales Wed. 1,111.

Total open interest Wed. 4,441 off 168 from Tues.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	107.30	107.80	107.20	107.20	+0.25
Jul	107.00	107.60	106.90	106.90	+0.40
Sep	107.10	107.30	106.90	106.70	+0.30
Nov	103.00	103.05	102.90	102.50	+0.10
Jan	99.10	99.20	98.80	98.90	+0.40
Mar	99.40	99.60	99.40	99.30	+0.40
May	99.75	99.90	99.75	99.40	+0.30
Jul	100.15	100.20	100.00	100.05	.

Est. sales: 350 sales Wed. 204.

Total open interest Wed. 7,373 up 16 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	58.15	58.65	58.10	58.55	+0.45
Jul	59.80	60.30	59.70	60.15	+0.48
Oct	61.60	62.00	61.50	61.95	+0.43
Dec	61.75	62.00	61.68	61.80	+0.28
Mar	63.40	63.40	63.18	63.30	+0.19
May	64.50	64.50	64.50	64.30	+0.30

Est. sales: 6,850 sales Wed. 7,710.

Total open interest Wed. 36,101 off 289 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	92.00	92.25	88.60	88.70	—2.90
Jun	91.45	91.45	89.50	89.48	—2.85
Jul	93.60	93.60	90.00	90.10	—2.80
Sep	93.60	93.75	90.20	90.30	—2.70
Dec	93.80	93.80	90.50	90.60	—2.50
Jan	93.70	93.70	91.60	90.65	—2.45
Mar	92.00	92.80	90.50	90.80	—2.20
May	92.30	92.30	91.00	90.90	—2.00
Jul	91.50	91.50	91.50	90.95	.
Sep	91.80	91.80	91.60	91.00	—1.70
Dec	93.40	93.40	91.65	91.10	—1.50

Est. sales: 17,000 sales Wed. 15,684.

Total open interest Wed. 53,660 off 940 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz.					
Apr	748.50	748.50	748.50	737.00	.
May	757.00	759.00	738.00	739.00	—13.50
Jun	795.50	759.50	750.00	745.30	—13.50
Jul	770.00	772.00	750.00	751.60	—13.20
Sep	781.00	781.30	760.50	762.00	.
Dec	796.50	798.00	774.00	776.60	—13.40
Jan	801.00	801.00	789.00	781.30	—13.40
Mar	809.50	811.00	799.10	790.80	—13.40
May	815.00	815.00	805.00	800.30	—13.50
Jul	824.50	824.50	824.50	809.90	—13.50

Est. sales: 17,000 sales Wed. 17,104.

Total open interest Wed. 190,429 off 374 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	393.00	395.10	386.00	387.00	— 2.70
May	388.00	388.10	388.10	385.60	.
Jun	389.00	389.00	384.00	385.10	— 1.90
Jul	387.00	390.50	387.70	381.80	— 2.10
Oct	387.00	390.00	382.00	381.10	— 2.50
Jan	388.00	391.50	380.50	383.10	— 2.70
Apr	392.50	393.50	386.00	384.80	.
Jul	393.00	396.00	386.00	387.60	— 3.00

Est. sales: 2,040 sales Wed. 2,272.

Total open interest Wed. 9,067 up 251 from Tues.

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GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Apr	236.90	237.70	235.20	236.80	—1.50
May	N.Q.	N.T.	N.T.	237.50	—1.50
Jne	239.00	239.90	237.50	239.00	—1.50
Aug	242.80	243.80	241.50	243.10	—1.60
Oct	246.80	248.00	245.70	247.30	—1.60
Dec	251.00	252.50	250.20	251.60	—1.60
Feb	255.50	256.60	254.30	255.90	—1.60
Apr	258.50	261.00	258.50	260.20	—1.60
Jne	263.00	264.80	262.40	264.50	—1.60
Aug	267.20	268.70	267.20	268.80	—1.60
Oct	N.Q	N.T.	N.T.	273.10	—1.60
Dec	276.80	277.00	276.80	277.40	—1.60
Feb	N.Q.	N.T.	N.T.	281.80	—1.60

Sales estimated :14,000

CHICAGO FUTURES
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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	3.38¼	3.38¼	3.36	3.38¼	—.00½
Jul	3.25	3.26	3.23½	3.25¾	+.00½
Sep	3.28	3.28¾	3.26½	3.28½	+.00¼
Dec	3.38¼	3.39½	3.36¾	3.39¼	+.00¾
Mar	3.46¼	3.49	3.46¼	3.49	+.00¾
May	.	.	.	3.52	+.00½

Sales Thurs. 3,525.

Total open interest Thurs. 37,639, off 77 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.52	2.52½	2.51½	2.52¼	—.00¼
Jul	2.55¾	2.57¼	2.55¾	2.57	+.00¼
Sep	2.58¾	2.59¼	2.58	2.59	
Dec	2.62	2.63½	2.61½	2.63¼	+.00¼
Mar	2.70½	2.71	2.69½	2.70¾	—.00¼
May	2.76¼	2.77	2.75¾	2.77	

Sales Thurs. 26,435.

Total open interest Thurs. 162,634, off 2,431 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	7.31	7.35½	7.28	7.29	—.04¼
Jul	7.45	7.48½	7.41	7.41¾	—.04¼
Aug	7.42	7.45½	7.38½	7.39	—.04
Sep	7.13½	7.18½	7.12½	7.14½	+.00½
Nov	6.96½	7.01	6.96	6.97¼	—.00½
Jan	7.05	7.10½	7.05	7.07	+.00¼
Mar	7.15¾	7.21	7.15¾	7.18	—.01
May	7.25	7.28½	7.24½	7.26	—.01

Sales Thurs. 34,170.

Total open interest Thurs. 122,269, off 2,277 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	192.50	192.50	191.40	191.70	— .60
Jul	196.80	197.50	195.90	196.20	— .60
Aug	197.50	198.50	196.80	197.20	— .60
Sep	195.00	196.30	195.00	195.20	+ .20
Oct	191.00	191.50	190.50	191.10	+ .10
Dec	190.30	191.00	190.00	190.40	— .10
Jan	191.50	192.00	191.00	192.00	+ .20
Mar	194.50	195.30	194.40	195.30	.
May	196.00	196.40	196.00	196.40	— .60

Sales Thurs. 9,876.

Total open interest Thurs. 54,368, off 378 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	26.15	26.32	26.03	26.12	— .01
Jul	26.40	26.55	26.25	26.33	— .04
Aug	26.35	26.50	26.25	26.30	— .05
Sep	25.85	26.00	25.80	25.80	.
Oct	25.19	25.40	25.17	25.32	+ .12
Dec	24.90	25.08	24.90	25.00	+ .13
Jan	24.90	25.03	24.90	24.95	+ .15
Mar	24.85	25.05	24.90	24.95	+ .13
May	24.95	25.00	24.90	25.00	+ .20
Jul	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95	+ .22

Sales Thurs. 11,182.

Total open interest Thurs. 58,772, off 142 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.39½	1.40	1.37½	1.39	—.01
Jul	1.49	1.49	1.46½	1.47¾	—.01
Sep	1.54½	1.54¾	1.52¼	1.54	—.00¾
Dec	1.61¼	1.61½	1.60¼	1.60½	—.01
Mar	1.67¼	1.67¼	1.66¼	1.66½	—.01

Sales Thurs. 987.

Total open interest Thurs. 5,242, off 109 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	79.70	80.00	79.27	79.75	— .02
Jun	76.50	78.70	76.00	78.55	+1.25
Aug	74.40	76.25	74.10	76.12	+1.25
Oct	72.40	73.50	71.87	73.37	+1.10
Dec	72.70	73.50	72.30	73.42	+ .75
Jan	72.32	73.25	72.30	72.92	+ .62
Feb	72.62	73.30	72.40	73.30	+ .68
Apr	72.85	73.50	72.60	73.35	+ .50
Jun	73.00	73.50	72.80	73.30	+ .30
Aug	72.65	72.85	72.45	72.85	+ .20

Est. sales: 35,149; sales Thurs. 30,919.

Total open interest Thurs. 69,193, off 1,985 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	94.00	94.85	93.50	93.87	— .63
May	91.50	92.65	90.80	92.52	+ .32
Aug	90.80	92.25	90.50	92.17	+ .75
Sep	89.52	90.47	88.60	90.37	+ .35
Oct	87.10	88.52	86.80	88.47	+ .35
Nov	88.50	89.17	87.45	89.02	+ .35
Jan	88.00	89.60	87.62	89.60	+ .48
Mar	89.28	90.00	88.80	90.00	+ .15

Est. sales: 5,955; sales Thurs. 5,229.

Total open interest Thurs. 21,123, off 331 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Apr	47.20	47.65	46.80	47.22	— .15
Jun	50.40	50.90	50.10	50.45	— .20
Jul	50.80	51.25	50.52	50.82	— .25
Aug	47.35	47.95	47.20	47.55	+ .03

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	43.90	44.40	43.70	44.15	+ .15
Dec	44.25	44.40	44.15	44.45	+ .05
Feb	43.85	44.30	43.70	43.70	— .25
Apr	41.40	42.17	41.40	41.72	+ .10
Jun	43.95	44.00	43.67	43.67	+ .12

Est. sales: 4,550; sales Thurs. 5,654.

Total open interest Thurs. 22,018, off 576 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	59.40	59.85	58.60	58.87	— .73
Jul	58.15	58.55	57.55	57.62	— .70
Aug	55.25	55.70	54.75	54.82	— .45
Feb	53.25	54.00	53.15	53.15	— .47
Mar	.	.	.	52.75	— .45
May	.	.	.	53.00	— .25
Jul	.	.	.	53.25	— .40
Aug	52.00	52.00	51.75	51.87	— .48

Est. sales: 2,795; sales Thurs. 4,658.

Total open interest Thurs. 10,154, up 170 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.;					
Apr	46.62	46.62	46.00	46.00	— .60
May	49.60	49.60	49.40	49.40	— .40
Jun	53.10	53.15	52.55	52.75	— .35
Jul	51.40	51.40	51.00	51.10	— .30
Aug	.	.	.	49.75	— .25
Sep	.	.	.	46.50	— .25
Oct.	.	.	45.50	heNov	
	.	.	.	44.65	+ .10
Dec	.	.	.	45.45	+ .45

Sales Thurs. 50

Open interest Thurs. 1,717, up 3 from Wed.

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5885	0.5889	0.5873	0.5885	—0.0021
Sept	0.6015	0.6018	0.6009	0.6012	—0.0021
Dec	0.6120	0.6123	0.6112	0.6119	—0.0019
Mar	0.6225	0.6226	0.6222 a	0.6222 a	—0.0009
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6305 a	—0.0100
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4998	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5043	Unch
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2310	Unch
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2356	Unch
YEN					
June	4615	4621	4599	4602	—0052
Sept	4768	4678	4651	4652	—0052
Dec	4702	4710	4700	4700	—0058
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0625	2.0715	2.0585	2.0675	+0.0030
Sept	2.0580	2.0675	2.0540	2.0615	+0.0052
Dec	2.0530	2.0620 b	2.0520	2.0610	+0.0040
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0570	Unch
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8768	0.8776	0.8753	0.8760	+0.0012
Sept	0.8771	0.8780	0.8757	0.8767 a	+0.0011
Dec	0.8786	0.8790	0.8771	0.8773	+0.0007
Mar	0.8792	0.8782	0.8774	0.8785	+0.0020
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5298	0.5299	0.5284	0.5288	—0.0034
Sept	0.5365	0.5365	0.5349	0.5350	—0.0042
Dec	0.5426	0.5427 b	0.5405	0.5405	—0.0046
Mar	0.5465	0.5465	0.5445	0.5445	—0.0055
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5515	—0.0025

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—43

Am Credit	Diebold In	Martin M
ApacheCp wt	DoverCp	MGM s
BaldwU 2.06pf	EvanPd pfBwi	Newhall Ld
BarryWrgt s	Federal Co	NewprkRes
BellCnda	Gord Denv	OakInd
Bunk Ramo	Gleasn Wks	Premier Ind
Burl North	HellmBrw s	Republic Co
BurndyCp	HiltonHtl	Safeguard Ind
CentLaEn	Hought Miff	SanJuan Ro
CentrnData	LTVCp pfA	Schlumbrg s
CharterCo	LTVCp pfI	SouthRoyl
CharterCo wt	LTV 2.60pf	ThriftyCp
Comprlvisn n	LomsnSes	White Cons
Coreind s	LouLd Exp	
Cox Bdcst	Marathn Oil	

NEW LOWS—23

AmSLFla	ComEd Bwt	RalstnPur
Armour pf	ConEdis pfC	Safeway Str
Balt GasEl	GPUCp	SwstBnksh
Beckman	JerCe 8.12pf	Tandycrft n
Boeing s	JerCenP 8pf	TimeInc pfB
CinnGas El	NorStaPw	UnEl 8pfL
ColSO 2.42pf	OhPw 8.48pf	WyleLbs wt
Comw Edis	Okla GE	

Market Summary
April 20, 1979

Previous NYSE Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Am Motors	659,200	8⅝	+ ⅛
GPUCp	645,400	11⅝	— ⅝
AmTT	438,900	60¼	— ⅜
CharterCo wt	364,700	7½	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	321,000	25⅝	— ⅛
Polaroid	313,800	37	— ⅝
AshindOils	312,900	44⅝	+ ⅜
Skyline Cp	295,800	10⅝	
RalstnPur	293,400	18⅝	— ⅛
Sterl Drug	278,300	18⅝	+ ⅛
CharterCo	276,400	13⅝	— ½
Schlumbrg s	201,800	74⅝	+ ⅜
LTV Corp	201,700	9⅝	+ ⅜
US Indust	192,500	9⅛	— ⅛
BallyMfg	191,600	74⅝	—2⅝

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.20	25.39
Advanced	555	620
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	10.87
Declined	615	807
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	15.76
Unchanged	N.A.	479
Total issues	N.A.	1,906
New highs	N.A.	43
New lows	N.A.	23

Dow Jones Averages

	Previous Open	High	Low	Close	Today 3 pm
30 Ind	859.93	865.73	852.91	855.25	857.50
20 Trn	232.71	234.71	230.72	231.89	231.93
15 Utl	103.04	103.76	102.64	103.35	102.81
65 Stk	293.95	296.08	291.73	292.92	293.10

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	102.40	100.88	101.28	101.32
Industrials	114.22	112.47	112.93	113.02
Utilities	50.38	49.80	50.05	49.89
Finance	12.09	11.94	11.97	11.96
Transp.	N.A.	14.08	14.14	14.11

NYSE Index

	Previous High	Low	Close	Today 3pm.
Composite	57.43	57.09	57.09	57.13
Industrials	63.54	63.18	63.10	63.19
Transp.	46.02	45.78	45.70	45.70
Utilities	38.59	38.45	38.45	38.37
Finance	59.75	59.43	58.43	59.49

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 19	150,821	323,882	954
April 18	145,672	319,818	2,299
April 17	160,626	350,122	1,205
April 16	165,099	380,382	1,460
April 12	146,933	312,461	772

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

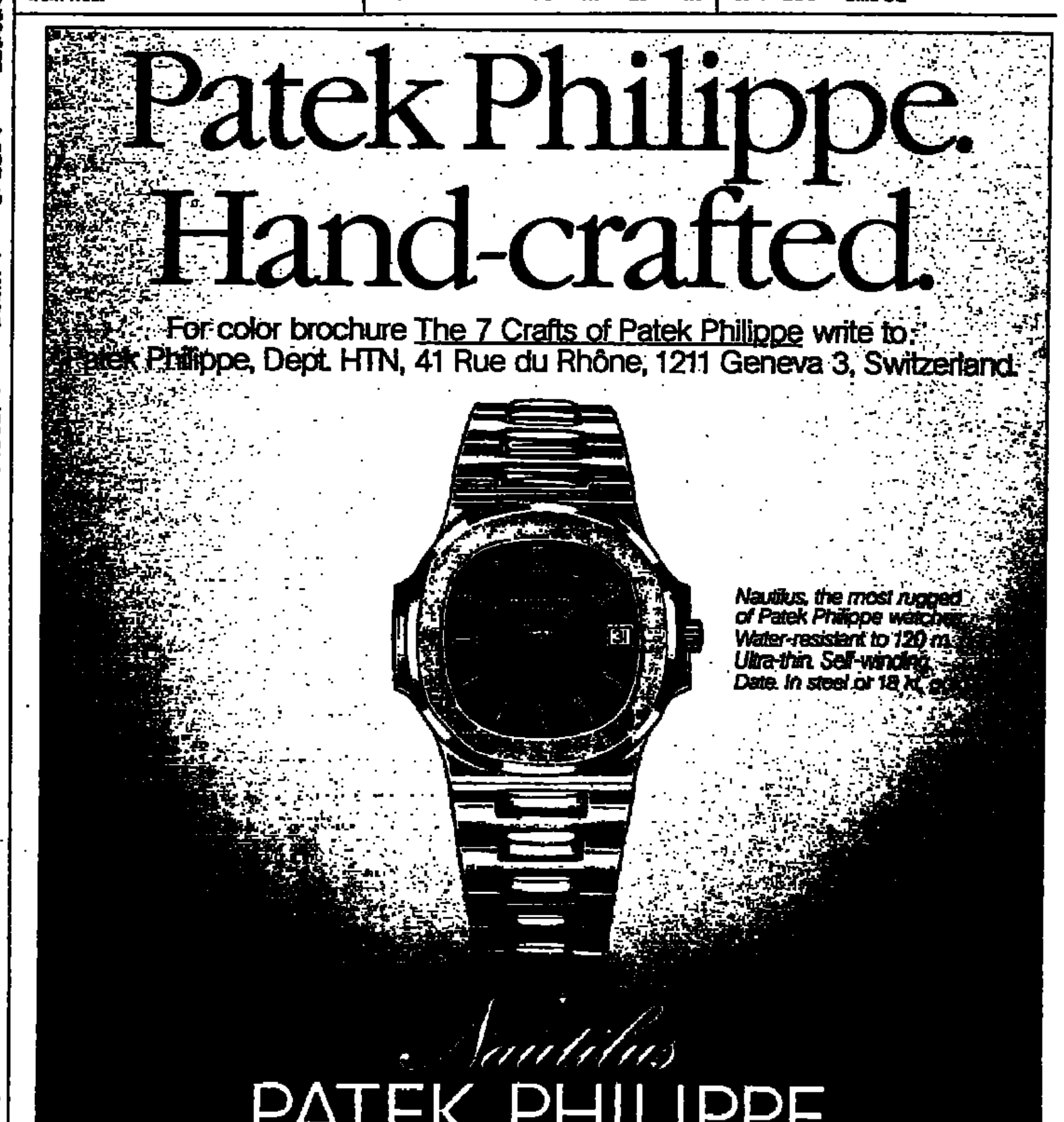
Previous AMEX Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
McCull Oil	251,300	7⅝	+ ⅜
ResrtIntA	188,300	48	+2
MeenanOil n	150,600	17	+2⅝
RangerOil	90,200	18⅝	+1⅝
Amdahl	82,500	39⅝	+1⅛
BrownCo wt	81,900	3⅝	—⅝
Marindaq B	76,700	1⅝	
PatoCGld	76,600	13⅛	+1⅛
Brascan A	59,500	20½	— ⅜
AngloCo Ltd	57,500	16⅝	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.77	4.31
Advanced	276	271
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	2.11
Declined	274	328
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	1.50
Unchanged	N.A.	265
Total issues	N.A.	864
New highs	N.A.	33
New lows	N.A.	6

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Previous Close	Today 3 pm.
181.41	180.29	180.43	180.80

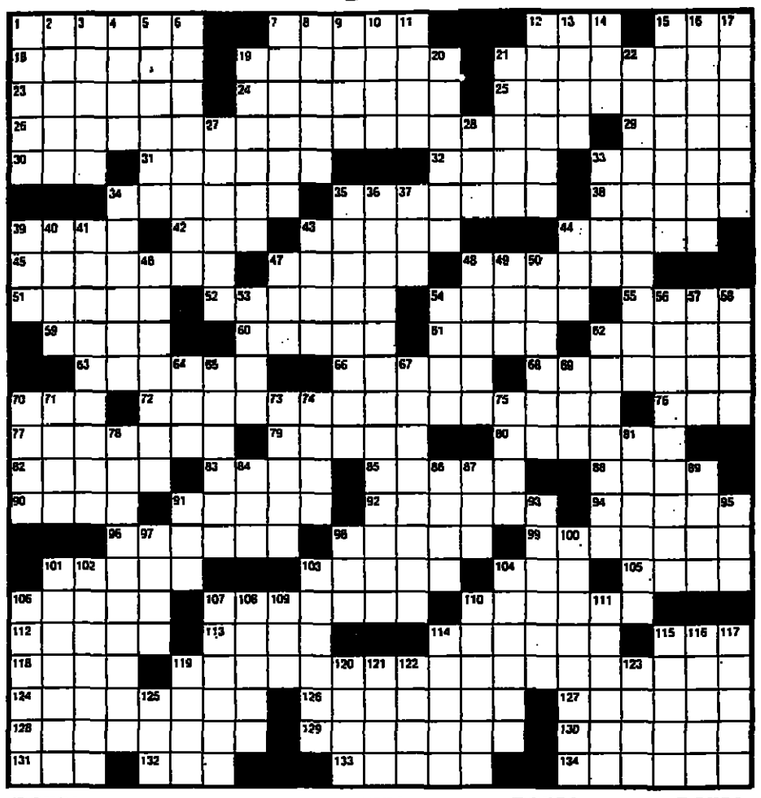


CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Name Stretching

By Nancy W. Atkinson



ACROSS

1 Greet
7 Inundate
12 Lugubrious
15 Grazing land
18 Migs or mibs
19 Arachnids
21 Incised mark
23 Sport of a sort
24 Colossal
25 Imitate a ballerina
26 Successive scores for two Johanns
29 Check
30 Rowan
31 S.C. river
32 Shade of green
33 Persian: Comb. form
34 Assignations
35 Rates highly
38 Shankar plays it
39 —— au rhum
42 Jennet
43 Famous Mohican
44 Pittsburgh product
45 Comedienne Coca
47 Intensity
48 Wine cup
51 Bands of bad guys
52 Tap
54 The life of ——
55 Eight: Comb. form
59 —— van Holland, Neth.
60 On one's toes
61 Finished
62 Poky person
63 Hedge plant
66 Schedule
68 Infiltrated
70 Cameleer's robe
72 Rushed to see Arthur on TV

ACROSS

76 Homophone for air
77 Smith's group
79 David or John
80 Having streaks
82 Tittles
83 Gusto
85 Wild dog of Asia
88 Memorable couturier
90 British gun
91 Gent
92 Rubes
94 Opportunely
96 European border river
98 "L'Organiste" composer
99 Ranch expanse
101 Dumas adventurer
103 Sac
104 Roman or Persian
105 Wise —— owl
106 Of bees
107 Warning for 101 Across
110 Ultimate goal
112 Small barracudas
113 Pill container
114 Edition of the classics
115 Dallas campus
118 Type
119 Composer's adornments
124 Piece of mischief
126 Sunrise greeter
127 Fantasize
128 Adolescent
129 Saint Andrew's cross
130 Anne Sullivan's pupil
131 Militant campus org.
132 Topper
133 Dental ——
134 Buries

DOWN

1 Dance of Brasília
2 Large toads
3 Gate fastening
4 Senator Garn's state
5 Drying frame
6 Language course for Orlando
7 Mace and sage
8 Slender twig
9 A wife of Esau
10 Dialogue of Plato
11 Stiffly neat
12 Tea cakes
13 Olympian hawk
14 Performed
15 See 80 Across
16 Oak grove
17 Brave Trojan warrior
19 Kickoffs
20 Hotheads' creations
21 Mine entrance
22 Voice for James
27 Office V.I.P.'s
28 Meadow barley
33 That cad, to Caesar
34 Baseman, at times
35 Bandleader named on a check
36 Joplin's police force
37 Do road work
39 Brother or Bertha
40 Chinese nurse
41 Role for Sonny
43 Prod along
44 Furtive
46 Greenland group
47 Feel discomfort
48 Prone (to)
49 Ramón's rah
50 Deprived
53 Liver dish
54 René's roast
56 Dances at a governor's ball
57 Stadium area
58 Ye —— Tea Shoppe
62 Harsh, shrill noise
64 Popular vehicle
65 Lincolns' late cousins
67 Pub
69 Conjunction
70 Author of "The Green Man"
71 Mukluk
73 "——, O north wind . . ."
74 Ruin
75 Bonn beast
78 Cocktail named for an educator
81 Cone-shaped
84 Banos or Gatos
86 *Pods for soups*
87 Trevino
89 Wrinkle, to an M.D.
91 Twice
93 Capital of ancient Lydia
95 Suffix with velvet
97 Ages upon ages
98 Chinchilla, e.g.
100 Raft for James
101 Put side by side
102 Casks
103 Plantation machines
104 Countenance
106 Collateral
107 Got around
108 Forty- ——
109 Wander about
110 Fudd and Davis
111 *Sluggish*
114 "Ars gratia ——"
115 Fine-grained rock
116 Time machine
117 Consumers
119 Sacred: Prefix
120 Play the goldbricker
121 Weevil's delight
122 Anent
123 Native of Cardiff
125 Crony

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	A	L	A	D		P	O	S	H		P	A	R	M	A		A	L	A
A	M	O	L	E		A	E	T	O		I	T	O	L	D		D	O	L	L
W	A	I	T	E		S	L	A	B		M	A	D	I	R		A	R	I	A
I	P	R	O	M	I	S	E	T	O	D	A	L	O	V	E	L	Y	T	O	A	T
S	A	T	H		A	I	R	S		S	T	A	R		W	A	T	H	I	S
		O	C	T	O			B	E	A	N				P	O	A			
L	I	S	B	A		N	O	M	O		T	O	K	I	O		W	A	S	
A	S	S	U	M	P	T	I	O	N		A	N	D	A	L	L	O	F	T	H	A	T
B	U	N	S	E		A	N	Z	I	O		A	O	K		N	A	R	E	
S	P	I	T		P	L	A	Y	A		G	R	A	S	S		O	W	E	N
			E	L	P		M	A	N	A	S		S	H	O	T				
A	M	O	I		O	L	D	E	S	T		S	N	E	A	R		I	R	E
J	O	N	E		W	A	A		E	L	B	I	E		M	A	M	M	O	N
A	P	E	R	F	E	C	T	D	A	Y	I	S	W	H	A	T	I	S	A	T
M	E	G		A	D	E	E	N		Y	I	N	O		O	R	O	N	O	
		K	U	R			A	I	D	A			C	A	R	R				
B	I	A	N	C	A		L	I	N	O		S	P	U	N		O	S	L	O
O	R	I	W	I	L	L	E	A	T	M	Y	E	A	S	T	E	R	H	A	T
R	E	N	E		L	O	T	T	O		E	R	R	S		B	I	A	T	A
E	N	O	L		A	C	H	I	N		A	G	E	E		I	N	K	E	R
	A	I	F	L		R	I	E	G	E		R	E	D	D		A	G	O	N	Y

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Clear	MADRID	17	63	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Rain	MIAMI	30	86	Sunny
ANKARA	8	46	Cloudy	MILAN	13	55	Clear
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy	MONTREAL	11	52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	−4	25	Snow
BELGRADE	10	50	Clear	MUNICH	8	46	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Overcast	NEW YORK	14	57	Sunny
BRUSSELS	9	48	Rain	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	9	48	Overcast	OSLO	6	43	Rain
BUDAPEST	11	52	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Rain
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clear	PRAGUE	11	52	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Rain	ROME	15	59	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Clear	SOFIA	11	52	Overcast
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	15	59	Clear	TEL AVIV	-	-	N.A.
FRANKFURT	12	54	Mist	TOKYO	11	52	Rain
GENEVA	11	52	Mist	TUNIS	16	61	Showers
HELSINKI	4	39	Clear	VIENNA	9	48	Overcast
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy	WARSAW	8	46	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear	WASHINGTON	15	59	Sunny
LISBON	19	66	Clear	ZURICH	11	52	Clear
LONDON	11	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	9	48	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE VICAR OF CHRIST

By Walter F. Murphy. Macmillan. 632 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WALTER F. MURPHY, McCormike professor of jurisprudence at Princeton University, is the author of such books as "Congress and the Court," "Elements of Judicial Strategy," "Comparative Constitutional Law" and "Wiretapping on Trial." "The Vicar of Christ" is not such a book. It is 335,000 words of ambitious and commercial fiction. It is also a city — the sort of city in which a reader wants to get lost and wander around and think and pray.

In fact, it is three cities: War, and Washington and Rome. It is three institutions: the Marine Corps, the Supreme Court of the United States and the Roman Catholic Church. And it is written from the points of view of three witnesses: a gunnery sergeant, a Supreme Court associate justice and a member of the College of Cardinals. There is actually a fourth witness, a journalist with a tape recorder, who keeps his mouth shut while interviewing the other three; I take him to be Murphy's tribute to the square of the Gospels, the right angles that *try to contain a transcendent truth.* "The Vicar of Christ" is Declan Walsh, born an Irish-American in a family of diplomats, brought up in Mussolini's Italy, to become, in the United States, a student and professor of law and political science. His career is interrupted by World War II, in which he is a second lieutenant in the Marines, and by "the police action" in Korea, where he is a heroic colonel. His heroism earns him *an appointment as President Harry* Truman's military liaison, after which he is off to the Vatican to agitate for papal indulgence in the Far East peace talks. A Republican president sends him back to academia in Michigan as a dean.

The machinery here occasionally creaks. Walsh — driven and doomed and the kind of noble noodle that seems to have been abolished by a resolution passed at a committee meeting on whether modern fiction ought to be allowed to fantasize about tragic heroes with Achilles' heels or clubbed feet in sweat socks — is dim. He evades his witnesses by disappearing into absolutes — and an extravagant passion or an angry remorse. He wants to conquer God and establish social justice, as though they were hills in Korea. He dies of *hubris, which is unfashionable.*

Of the witnesses, the least satisfactory is the associate justice, who pretends to a fastidiousness of culture with which either he, or Murphy, is unacquainted. I do not believe him. He need not have been both effete and puerile. His conniving is a cartoon. Perhaps Murphy is settling an intellectual score, trying to do in a Northeast Brahminism so etiolated as to have become a husk, not a character. Novels require flesh. Even Harvard and Yale have flesh.

And Walsh, or Pope Francesco, is more interesting alive than dead. To murder him may satisfy the urges of myth; but it lacks spontaneity. It is theologically willed.

Delivering the Goods

Nevertheless: "The Vicar of Christ" is a novel about institutions, and it understands institutions at a time when most of us think of them as places to which other people are committed. It is about greed and desire and ambition, when most of us are frightened mice. It dares tragedy, when most of us muddle and rationalize and can't sleep at night because we think we are creeps. It may not be a graceful book — the book is Irving Wallace into the communion wafers and of the chalice of sacramental wine — but it delivers the goods; it informs; it makes us think.

It also divides itself up into sections by the poems of Cbigniew Herbert, a Pole whose splendid portrait is so far unavailable in this country. If, to keep in touch, you require yourself to read at least one best-selling novel a year, "The Vicar of Christ" is the one. It has the grace to click.

Emphatic Ambition

But Walsh, having written a best-selling book about his experiences in Korea as well as many articles on jurisprudence for the better sort of scholarly journals, is not only rather wealthy, but also emphatically ambitious. He contemplates, as a Democrat, running for the Senate against a Republican who is old and vulnerable and knows where the various bodies are buried. Walsh is dissuaded by an appointment to the Supreme Court as chief justice, in which incarnation he will be an activist on behalf of minorities and opposed to both capital punishment and abortion.

However: His activism takes too much time away from his marriage to Kate, who was his student and drinks too much and who dies. Walsh, remembering the death of a friend in Korea whom he sacrificed for the sake of his battalion, quits the court to become a Trappist monk. The church will find him in his monastery when it needs a simple pope. The simple pope, having been a dean, a marine, and a chief justice of the Supreme Court, will not be so simple. He will raise hell with the Curia, as a pacifist and an ideologue.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 20, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond SF 730.10
— (d) Conbar SF 684.00
— (d) Grobar SF 607.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 730.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.50
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.92
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.10

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.67
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust £ 0.98
—(w) High Interest Sterling £ 0.99

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.30
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.53
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.83

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 308.25
— (d) Canasec SF 445.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 61.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 58.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 76.75
— (d) Ussec SF 429.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 114.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.70

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 26.09
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $42.79
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 22.59
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 51.90
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 14.54

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 2.60
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 8.19
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.12

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 47.86
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.32
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.76
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.30

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $77.47
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 16.99

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 256.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 306.00

POTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.96

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parton Sw. R.Est SF 1,224.00
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,600.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 330.25
— (d) Interval SF 51.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 388.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 346.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF 72.10

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND.
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 20.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 66.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 125.00
— (d) Foreo Swiss Sh SF 104.25
— (d) Globinvest SF 54.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 71.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 268.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 146.00
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est SF 200.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantictonds DM 11.70
— (d) Eurocanfonds DM 25.40
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.35
— (d) Unirenta DM 38.40
— (d) Unispecial I DM 61.20

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $7.32
(r) Arab Finance L.F. $ 1,057.92
(w) Trustcar Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.51
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $ 1.48
(w) Bangseler - Issue Pr. SF 125.95
(w) CAMIT $ 10.22
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 13.00
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,390.00
(d) Caribloc Open-End Fund $ 203.61
(d) Citadel Fund $ 3.19
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 975.42
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. $ 6.99
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.06
(d) Convertible Japan $ 9.29
(w) D.G.C. $ 46.09
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 0.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 16.50
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.47
(d) Earnex Fund $ 5.14
(d) Europa Obligations LF 1,122.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,438.58
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 224.99
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,491.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 58.10
(d) Fondilyfe $ 12.22
(d) Frankl.-Trust Intercties DM 40.60
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 9.31
(d) Globet Int'l Fund DM 6.24
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 293.44
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $ 30.35
(d) Icafund $ 11.64
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 106.57
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 109.10
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 9.90
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 158.05
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.45
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.67
(d) Investa DWS DM 36.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 52.85
(d) Iriamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.88
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.47
(w) Jasen Selection Fund $68.22
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 43.44
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,092.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.58
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 33.77
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 47.86
(w) Lirafund $ 24.19
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.00
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 0.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.78
(w) Nippon Fund $ 17.71
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.37
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 68.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.44
(d) Renta Fund $ 62.54
(d) Rentinvest LF 833.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.23
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.48
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 64.15
(w) Seore (N.A.V.) $ 14.84
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.10
(w) Soros Fund $ 642.05
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 17.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 44.38
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 60.80
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 33.62
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.17
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 0.98
(w) United Cas Inv. Fund $ 3.25
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 104.84
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 10.86
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.42
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 472.43
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 73.85
(w) Worldwide Special $ 1,463.75/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; SF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices: a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ∞ — ∞ - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

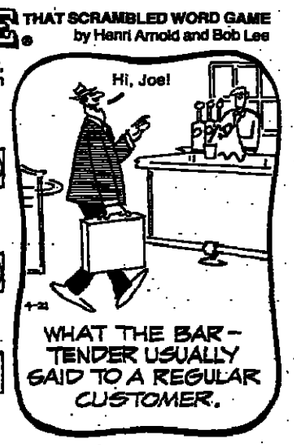
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FECAH

STURB

LANSID

UNCLAY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□□□ □□□□□□?"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TEASE RIGOR EGOISM INDUCT
Answer: What the filling station attendant was doing most of the time—"GASSING"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

early Left Home, .S. Goalie Shows is World Caliber

By Samuel Abt

SCOW, April 20 (IHT) — raig thought his hockey sea- d ended March 8, when Bos- niversity lost to Dartmouth NCAA Eastern Champion- but more than a month later all a world away, he is still g goal.

ginally the backup goalie on J.S. team at the World Ice ey Championships here, Craig guished himself by holding oslovakia to a 2-2 tie. Then, the United States trailing d, 4-2, after one period, Craig off the bench and helped the icans to rally to a 5-5 tie.

'ore tonight's game against Germany, Craig had stopped the 39 shots at him, a 92.8 ge that ranked him among the ament's leading goalies.

Jim Warden in goal, the eam lost to West Germany it, 6-3, after Finland defeated d, 4-3. The results left the d States and Poland tied for ttom of the relegation pool, a behind West Germany. The d States will meet Finland with Craig due to start.

Impressive Statistics

ig's statistics in these world pionships are more impressive those that he compiled this with the Boston University that won the prestigious ot Tournament. The 21-year- enior from North Easton, , was "right at the 3 average als allowed," he recalled.

said that he had been on the e list for the U.S. national team but was not selected to make the trip here until a week before the squad left for Europe early this month.

"I was very happy to join the team," he said. "It's a great opportunity to play against the best and to get a taste of what life in the National Hockey League is like. The travel, the constant competition — it's a little preview."

He was drafted by the Atlanta Flames in 1977, when he was a sophomore, and he hopes to play professional hockey, although he is leaning toward playing in the Olympics first.

The U.S. team is treating Craig and its other goalie, Warden, "like baseball pitchers," according to the coach, Herb Brooks. "If one of them needs to come out of the game, we take him out."

Does What's Best

Craig is not altogether in favor of this system. "Goalies really don't like to come out in the middle of a game," he said, "and if you're the one going in, you feel bad for your partner. But you do what's best for the team."

Since he had played the night before against Czechoslovakia, Craig was not expecting to see action against Poland. "I was taped up for a groin pull and was more relaxed than I would have been if I knew I was going to play," he said.

Comparing the two opponents, Craig naturally was more impressed with the Czechoslovaks, who are customarily rated among the best three or four teams in the world.

"Before that game," he said, "I thought if I could give four goals or less I'd be very happy. They just do everything so well that it's hard to hold them. You can think right along with them and they'll do what you assumed because they play such classic hockey. The trouble is that they execute so well that even if you know what they're going to do, you can't always stop them.

"The Poles are not as deliberate," he added. "If you're not as deliberate and throw a lot of shots out, sometimes they go in."



Associated Press

Soviet goalie Vladislav Tretiak sprawls, to no avail, to stop goal by Canada's Al McAdam (not in picture) in the Russians' 5-2 victory in the World Ice Hockey Championships. Canada's Bobby Smith (center) signals the goal as Russia's Sergei Makarov (24) and Vladimir Golikov (25) watch.

Seaver, Reds Defeat Braves, 2-0

CINCINNATI, April 20 (UPI) — Ken Griffey and George Foster hit home runs and Tom Seaver pitched a two-hitter last night, leading the Cincinnati Reds to a 2-0 triumph over the Atlanta Braves.

The victory was the second against two losses for Seaver, who struck out five and walked three. It was his second complete game of the season and the 48th shutout of his 13-year career.

A double by Pepe Frias leading off the third inning and a two-out single by Jerry Royster in the eighth were the only hits off the 34-year-old right-hander.

Griffey's home run, his first of the season, came off loser Phil Niekro, 1-3, in the fourth and broke a scoreless tie. Foster's third home run of the season came with one out in the seventh.

Cubs 3, Cardinals 2

At Chicago, Ivan DeJesus' home run, his first of the year, led Chicago over St. Louis, 3-2. The Cubs went ahead in the fourth when Bobby Murcer walked, went to third on Barry Foote's single and scored on a throwing error by third baseman Ken Reitz.

Giants 14, Padres 10

At San Diego, Marc Hill and Terry Whitfield each drove in four runs and Vida Blue won his fourth straight game as San Francisco outslugged San Diego, 14-10, ending the Giants' four-game losing streak. For the Padres, Fernando Gonzalez hit a three-run home run in the fourth, Gene Richards had a three-run double in the sixth and Don Reynolds added a two-run triple in the eighth.

Red Sox 5, Brewers 3

In the American League, at Boston, Chuck Rainey, in his first major-league start, allowed only four hits over 7⅓ innings as Boston defeated Milwaukee, 5-3. The Red Sox capitalized on three Milwaukee errors for five unearned runs. Rainey, who allowed a two-run home run by Cecil Cooper in the early innings, retired 17 of the last 18 batters that he faced. He was relieved by Dick Drago, who earned his second save.

Orioles 6, Yankees 3

At New York, Ken Singleton and Eddie Murray hit two-run singles to support the eight-hit pitching of Jim Palmer as Baltimore defeated New York, 6-3, and ended a six-game losing streak. Singleton singled home two runs in the third inning to tie the score, 3-3, then doubled and scored the tie-breaking run in the fifth on Lee May's single off Paul Mirabella. Doug DeCinces hit a solo home run for the Orioles, who ended the Yankees' four-game winning streak.

Angels 6, Twins 4

At Bloomington, Minn., Brian Downing's two-run single with two out in the eighth inning drove in the winning runs as California beat Minnesota, 6-4. The Angels extended their winning streak to eight games, their longest in 15 years. California had solo home runs from Joe Rudi, Willie Aikens, Bobby Grich and Carney Lansford to help Don Aase to his second victory. Glenn Adams drove in three runs for Minnesota, two of them with a first-inning home run.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	7	4	.636	—
Boston	6	4	.600	1/2
New York	7	5	.583	1/2
Detroit	4	4	.500	1½
Toronto	4	7	.364	3
Baltimore	4	8	.333	3½
Cleveland	3	7	.300	3½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	7	2	.778	1
California	10	3	.769	—
Minnesota	7	5	.583	2½
Kansas City	5	5	.500	3½
Chicago	5	6	.455	4
Seattle	5	9	.357	5½
Oakland	4	9	.308	6

Thursday's Results
Baltimore 6, New York 3
Boston 5, Milwaukee 3
California 6, Minnesota 4

Friday's Games
Toronto (Lemanczyk 0-1) at Detroit (Wilcox 1-0)
Kansas City (Leonard 1-1) at Boston (Eckersley 2-1)
Milwaukee (Caldwell 2-0) at Baltimore (Stone 0-1)
Chicago (Kravec 0-1) at Cleveland (Paxton 0-1)
Texas (Comer 1-0) at New York (Figueroa 1-1)
Seattle (Bannister 1-1) at Minnesota (Koosman 2-0)
Oakland (Langford 0-3) at California (Tanana 1-2)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	8	2	.800	—
Philadelphia	6	3	.667	1½
St. Louis	5	5	.500	3
Pittsburgh	4	7	.364	4½
New York	3	6	.333	4½
Chicago	3	6	.333	4½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	9	4	.692	—
San Francisco	8	6	.571	1½
Cincinnati	7	6	.538	2
San Diego	6	8	.429	3½
Los Angeles	6	8	.429	3½
Atlanta	4	8	.333	4½

Thursday's Results
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2
San Francisco 14, San Diego 10
Cincinnati 2, Atlanta 0

Friday's Games
Montreal (Rogers 0-1) at Chicago (McGlothen 1-1)
San Diego (Jones 2-1) at Atlanta (Niekro 1-2)
New York (Swan 1-0) at Philadelphia (Ruthven 2-0)
Cincinnati (Bonham 1-0) at St. Louis (Sykes 1-1)
Pittsburgh (Kison 0-0) at Houston (Richard 3-1)
Los Angeles (Welch 2-0) at San Francisco (Montefusco 1-2)

Thursday Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee	200 000 010—3	5 3
Boston	000 040 10x—5	10 0

Slaton, Cleveland (5) and Moore; Rainey, Drago (8) and Allenson. W—Rainey, 1-0. L—Slaton, 0-1. HR—Milwaukee, Cooper (4).

Baltimore	012 010 200—6	9 2
New York	120 000 000—3	8 0

Palmer and Dempsey; Tidrow, Mirabella (3), Clay (7) and Narron. W—Palmer, 2-1. L—Mirabella, 0-1. HR—Baltimore, DeCinces (2).

California	000 210 021—6	10 1
Minnesota	300 010 000—4	8 1

Aase, LaRoche (8) and Downing; Hartzell, Marshall (8) and Wynegar. W—Aase, 2-0. L—Marshall, 2-1. HRs—California, Rudi (2), Aikens (4), Grich (5), Lansford (1). Minnesota, Adams (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	001 100 000—2	7 3
Chicago	011 100 00x—3	8 1

Forsch, Bruno (7) and Simmons; Lamp, Sutter (8) and Foote. W—Lamp, 1-0. L—Forsch, 0-2. HR—Chicago, DeJesus (1).

San Francisco	025 004 300—14	12 4
San Diego	010 304 020—10	12 2

Blue, Lavelle (7) and Hill; Lollich, Lee (3), D'Acquisto (6), Owchinko (8) and Tenace. Kendall (7). W—Blue, 4-0. L—Lollich, 0-1. HRs—San Francisco, Hill (1). San Diego, Gonzalez (2).

Atlanta	000 000 000—0	2 0
Cincinnati	000 100 10x—2	6 0

Niekro, Sisk (8) and Murphy; Seaver and Concepcion. W—Seaver, 2-2. L—Niekro, 1-3. HRs—Cincinnati, Griffey (1), Foster (2).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Activated Wayne Garland, pitcher. Placed Paul Reuschel, pitcher, on the disabled list.

National League

NEW YORK METS—Traded Tim Foli, shortstop, and Greg Field, pitcher, to the Pittsburgh Pirates for Frank Taveras, shortstop.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

EDMONTON DRILLERS—Acquired Lorenz Hilkes, center-forward, from Club VVV of Venlo, Netherlands.

COLLEGE

FURMAN—Announced resignation of John West, athletic director.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY—Extended contract of Ron Ekker, head basketball coach, through 1982.

Can Boston Afford Not to Sign Him?

The Selling of Larry Bird

By Leonard Shapiro

BOSTON, April 20 (WP) — The windows of his 45th-floor offices in the Prudential Building would seem safe enough from an attack by rock or brick launched by what could become a legion of improper Bostonians.

But Bob Woolf, a native son and the attorney who represents basketball's most coveted property, knows that his neighbors in this Celtic city will not easily be mollified if Bird swoops off to a nattier nest.

Woolf was the hand-picked choice of "The Committee," a half-dozen prominent Terre Haute, Ind., citizens and basketball fans, who selected him to protect the best interests of their friend, Larry Bird, the 6-foot-9 Indiana State superduperstar.

At the moment, Woolf is locked man-to-man with Red Auerbach, an old adversary, in an attempt to reach a contract agreement with the Boston Celtics, the team that drafted Bird a year ago.

The Celtics must sign Bird by the National Basketball Association draft June 26 or watch him flutter back into the draft pool. Woolf, perhaps the most prominent sports attorney in the United States, and Auerbach, the Celtics' general manager, do not want that to happen.

Mr. Everything

"Larry Bird is everything a Celtic should be," Woolf said a few hours before his third negotiating meeting with Auerbach. "He is a 6-9 combination of Bob Cousy and John Havlicek. I grew up in Boston. I live here. I want him to play here. Larry likes the city and he'd like to play here. If it was up to Larry, he would play for just about anything. But I won't let him."

No, the numbers that Woolf has in mind would make Bird the genuine $6-million man — $1 million a year for six years, a contract that would make Bird the highest-paid athlete in U.S. professional sports.

Auerbach came into the first negotiating meeting 12 days ago with a more modest proposal — $500,000 a year, which would make Bird merely the highest-paid Celtic ever and the richest draft choice in the history of basketball.

Jeff Cohen, the assistant general manager, said this week that the Celtics had increased their offer, but that the two sides still are far apart.

"There's no way we're going to pay him a million dollars," Cohen said.

And yet, as even Cohen acknowledges, the Celtics hardly are negotiating from a position of strength. They had the second-worst record in the NBA this season and traded away three No. 1 draft choices to the New York Knicks for Bob McAdoo, a major disappointment who could be traded again before next season.

The Upper Hand

The Celtics' home attendance was down an average of 2,000 paying customers a game and, as Woolf says, "If they don't sign Larry Bird, they will have the same team that finished 29-53, with no way of improving themselves."

Well, there is one way. The Celtics could attempt to trade the rights to Bird to another team. But Bird has the advantage there, too, because no one would give up players or draft picks without first coming to terms with him. So he and Woolf would have a say in any trade that Boston wanted to make.

Both parties would come out losers if Bird went back into the draft pool. He would lose considerable leverage on his money demands by having to accept a far more modest contract or sit out the year.

Still, the Celtics need Bird a lot more than he needs them, and Woolf knows it. So when Auerbach came into the first negotiating session ranting and raving as if Woolf were wearing a striped shirt and blowing a whistle, the attorney quickly called time and ordered Auerbach to behave like a gentleman and to keep his voice down.

But when Woolf said that he expected to have a contract signed by May 15, Auerbach took that as "an ultimatum" and hollered some more.

"As a basketball fan, I am his greatest admirer," Woolf said of Auerbach. "As a negotiator and as someone who you have to look to to make your living from, I have a different opinion."

Lakers Get 1st Pick

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP) — The Los Angeles Lakers won a coin flip yesterday to decide the team that will choose first in the NBA college draft.

The losers of the flip were the Chicago Bulls, who finished with the worst record in the Western Conference. The Lakers owned the top draft pick of the New Orleans Jazz, which had the worst record in the East. The Lakers got New Orleans' pick to compensate for New Orleans' signing of Gail Goodrich.

The Lakers have not said whom they would take with the first pick, but General Manager Bill Sharman has said that he rates Sidney Moncrief, the Arkansas guard, and David Greenwood, the UCLA forward, among the top prospects. If Larry Bird does not sign with Boston, he would rank high on the Lakers' list.

Players Call It Off

NASL Strike Ends

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)— The five-day strike against the North American Soccer League was ended by the players Wednesday after a decision by the U.S. government that foreigners would not be deported if they played.

Ed Garvey, the NASL Players Association staff director, said that all striking players had been asked to return to work immediately because of what he described as the "incredible ineptitude of the U.S. government."

Garvey said that the union had been informed by the Labor Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service last week that foreigners would be subjected to deportation if they played during the strike, which was called by the union last Friday after the club owners refused to recognize the association as the players' collective-bargaining agent.

Last Saturday, the INS said that aliens in the United States on temporary work visas could be deported if they played during the strike. However, the INS said Tuesday that no action would be taken against foreigners who played during the walkout if they had valid visas that had been issued before the strike.

The NASL, about 55 percent of whose players are from overseas, played its entire schedule last weekend despite the strike. Most of the aliens played in the 12 games.

"The INS and labor authorities told us clearly what the law is with respect to alien employees," Garvey said. "Despite the law, management continued not only to threaten players with the loss of visas for next year [if they honored the strike] but induced the foreign athletes by guaranteeing contracts, some for two years, if they came to work, and told them they would handle all legal fees and not to worry about the immigration laws.

"The end result of this complete reversal of policy has been so much confusion among the foreign players that the reps feel they can't ask the players to remain out on strike when nothing the government says can be taken seriously."

He said that the union would continue its bid for recognition in Canada where, he said, the labor laws are more effective. "Perhaps Canada can set up a pattern for everyone else," he said. Three of the NASL's 24 teams are in Canada — Toronto, Vancouver and Edmonton.

Garvey said that the union would pursue its fight for recognition in the United States through the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

Labor Group Supports Umpires, Urges Boycott of Boston Games

BOSTON, April 20 (AP) — Striking major-league baseball umpires won a vote of support yesterday when the Massachusetts State Labor Council called on its 600,000 members to honor the umpires' picket lines outside Fenway Park, the home field of the Boston Red Sox, until the dispute is settled.

The 50 striking umpires won a similar vote by leaders of the 263,000 members of the National Association of Letter Carriers. The 2,000-member Boston Police Patrolmen's Association also has promised to honor the umpires' picket lines.

The umpires also have secured a pledge from Pittsburgh-area labor organizations to boycott the Pittsburgh Pirates' games. The umpires' lawyer, Richie Phillips, said that he expected to win a similar vote of support from Detroit-area unions, whom he will ask to boycott the Detroit Tigers' games.

The umpires plan to have a 12-man picket line at Candlestick Park in San Francisco before the games tonight and tomorrow between the San Francisco Giants and the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Secretariat's Son Leads the Way

Last Stop This Side of Kentucky

By Red Smith

EW YORK, April 20 (NYT)— eral Assembly, the most im- sive son of Secretariat up to , makes the 10th start of his life omorrow's Wood Memorial at educt and probably will be the rite for the eighth time. That's ly because he can run and part- ecause he looks so much like his y chestnut sire.

efore he ever got to the races, colt was a scenic attraction in morning works, and he was the lic choice the first five times he t to the post. As a 2-year-old, won his first three races, then to Calumet Farm's Tim the r and was beaten twice by ctacular Bid.

le lost his first start of this year, shing second to Coup de nce in Florida, then shipped to York and ran third in the Bay re. That's the farthest back he's been, and next time out he the Gotham by three comfort- lengths. He went a mile and a eenth in the Gotham. Now he *s a mile and an eighth in the test* has been won by three of the four Kentucky Derby winners. He's a big, heavy colt and a big, vy eater," his trainer, LeRoy ey, said. "I laid him up in No- ber and when we put him back *training I foolishly didn't give* enough work.

First time out this year he ran a d race and lost to a good horse. was tired at the finish, but he much more tired after the Bay re. He was good in the Gotham. hink he finally worked himself o shape."

General Assembly was an early orite for the 2-year-old cham- nship, but Spectacular Bid walked away with that distinction after smashing both General Assembly and Tim the Tiger in the Laurel Futurity. Jolley talked about trying Spectacular Bid again in the Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah last month but decided against another brush with the winter book favorite for the Kentucky Derby.

As for shipping his colt to Louisville, chances are the Wood will make up the trainer's mind.

"He's a nice colt," LeRoy said of Spectacular Bid. "He runs on any kind of track, he can run in front or you can rate him off the pace, he runs inside other horses or outside. He beat us two in a row.

"He's a nice horse, but I like the California horse, too, Flying Paster. I was out there and saw him carry 127 pounds and lose by this much." He held his hands two feet apart.

"Don Pierce, who rides him, was disappointed," LeRoy said. "He thought the horse could win with 127 pounds. It was the first time he lost in a long while and I thought he ran a big race. He's a good-looking animal, too."

Galloping in by 10 lengths, Flying Paster set a stakes record in the Hollywood Derby last weekend. Tommy Trotter, handicapper for the Jockey Club, who ranks the new 3-year-olds off last year's form, assigned top weight to Spectacular Bid in his Experimental Free Handicap and put Flying Paster second. He said that if Flying Paster hadn't raced exclusively in California, he might have rated him a bit higher.

Looks Good

"Billy Turner's got a good horse," Jolley said. "That Czaravich. He's green, but he looks like a good one." Czaravich, a son of the Epsom Derby winner, Nijinsky, never raced until last month and has won his three starts. Partly because he is undefeated and partly out of respect for his trainer, horse players will back him enthusiastically in the Wood. Billy Turner, the trainer, and Jean Cruguet, who rides the horse, swept the Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes with Seattle Slew, the only horse that ever got through the Triple Crown series without a defeat on his record.

"How about Golden Act?" Jolley was asked. "The one that took the Louisiana and Arkansas Derbies."

"He's consistent," the trainer said. "At Hot Springs you've got one kind of track and at New Orleans it's another kind. When a horse wins on both, you know he has some quality. And he's by Gummo, Flying Paster's sire.

"I don't think the Kentucky Derby is any one-horse or two-horse race. I think there might be three or four top 3-year-olds, maybe four or five."

The same goes for jockeys in the Wood. With Cruguet up on Czaravich and Jacinto Vasquez on General Assembly, Bill Shoemaker and Laffit Pincay will fly in from California to handle Screen King and Picturesque. All of them can ride as fast as a horse can run.

Fidrych Rocked In an Exhibition

CINCINNATI, April 20 (AP) — Mark "The Bird" Fidrych, who has not appeared in a regular-season game in a year because of injuries, gave up seven hits and five runs in 3⅓ innings as the Detroit Tigers lost to the Cincinnati Reds, 6-0, in an exhibition game Wednesday night.

"I felt strong, although I wasn't impressed with the outing," Fidrych said. "My arm was all right. I was just getting racked around a little bit."

Fidrych was the pitching sensation of the 1976 season, when he won 19 games for the Tigers and led the American League with a 2.34 earned-run average. His last regular-season appearance was last April, when he came down with a sore shoulder. In spring training this year, he developed back problems.

NHL Playoffs

Quarterfinals
(Best of Seven)
Series E
N.Y. Islanders vs. Chicago
(N.Y. Islanders lead series, 2-0)
April 16—N.Y. Islanders 6, Chicago 2
April 18—N.Y. Islanders 1, Chicago 0 (ot)
April 20—N.Y. Islanders at Chicago
April 22—N.Y. Islanders at Chicago
April 24—Chicago at N.Y. Islanders
April 26—N.Y. Islanders at Chicago
April 28 or 29—Chicago at N.Y. Islanders
Series F
Montreal vs. Toronto
(Montreal leads series, 2-0)
April 16—Montreal 5, Toronto 2
April 18—Montreal 5, Toronto 1
April 21—Montreal at Toronto
April 22—Montreal at Toronto
April 24—Toronto at Montreal
April 26—Montreal at Toronto
April 28 or 29—Toronto at Montreal
Series G
Boston vs. Pittsburgh
(Boston leads series, 2-0)
April 16—Boston 6, Pittsburgh 2
April 18—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3
April 21—Boston at Pittsburgh
April 22—Boston at Pittsburgh
April 24—Pittsburgh at Boston
April 26—Boston at Pittsburgh
April 28 or 29—Pittsburgh at Boston
Series H
Philadelphia vs. N.Y. Rangers
(Series tied, 1-1)
April 16—Philadelphia 3, N.Y. Rangers 2 (ot)
April 18—N.Y. Rangers 7, Philadelphia 1
April 20—Philadelphia at N.Y. Rangers
April 22—Philadelphia at N.Y. Rangers
April 24—N.Y. Rangers at Philadelphia
April 26—Philadelphia at N.Y. Rangers
April 28 or 29—N.Y. Rangers at Philadelphia
If necessary

WHA Playoffs

Quarterfinals
(Best of Three)
Series A
Cincinnati vs. New England
April 21—Cincinnati at New England
April 23—New England at Cincinnati
x-April 24—Cincinnati at New England
Semifinals
(Best of Seven)
Series B
Winnipeg vs. Quebec
April 21—Winnipeg at Quebec
April 24—Winnipeg at Quebec
April 27—Quebec at Winnipeg
April 29—Quebec at Winnipeg
x-May 1—Winnipeg at Quebec
x-May 3—Quebec at Winnipeg
x-May 5—Winnipeg at Quebec
Series C
Edmonton vs. New England-Cincinnati winner.
x-If necessary

NBA Playoffs

Conference Semifinals
(Best of Seven)
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlanta vs. Washington
(Series tied, 1-1)
April 15—Washington 103, Atlanta 89
April 17—Atlanta 107, Washington 99
April 20—Washington at Atlanta
April 22—Washington at Atlanta
April 24—Atlanta at Washington
x-April 26—Washington at Atlanta
x-April 29—Atlanta at Washington
Philadelphia vs. San Antonio
(San Antonio leads series, 2-0)
April 15—San Antonio 119, Philadelphia 106
April 17—San Antonio 121, Philadelphia 120
April 20—San Antonio at Philadelphia
April 22—San Antonio at Philadelphia
x-April 26—Philadelphia at San Antonio
x-April 29—San Antonio at Philadelphia
x-May 2—Philadelphia at San Antonio
WESTERN CONFERENCE
Phoenix vs. Kansas City
(Phoenix leads series, 1-0)
April 17—Phoenix 102, Kansas City 99
April 20—Phoenix at Kansas City
April 22—Kansas City at Phoenix
April 25—Phoenix at Kansas City
x-April 27—Kansas City at Phoenix
x-April 29—Phoenix at Kansas City
x-May 1—Kansas City at Phoenix
Los Angeles vs. Seattle
(Seattle leads series, 2-0)
April 17—Seattle 112, Los Angeles 107
April 18—Seattle 108, Los Angeles 103 (ot)
April 20—Seattle at Los Angeles
April 22—Seattle at Los Angeles
x-April 25—Los Angeles at Seattle
x-April 27—Seattle at Los Angeles
x-April 29—Los Angeles at Seattle
x-If necessary

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

New Jersey's Fate: Refuge for Refuse

WASHINGTON — Almost everybody (well, maybe 53 percent of everybody) wants nuclear energy, but nobody wants nuclear waste dumped in his own backyard. Just the other day, South Carolina refused to accept the waste from the Harrisburg Three Mile Island Plant. Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, who originally agreed that his state would take nuclear sludge, has now changed his mind. And so it goes.


Buchwald

Most states will take the energy, but not the radioactive garbage that goes with it.

When I queried people about where the stuff should be dumped, the consensus of opinion was New Jersey.

"Why New Jersey?" I asked a New Yorker.

"Because New Yorkers always dump everything in New Jersey. We've been doing it for years."

* * *

"Trash is one thing," I said, "but nuclear waste is another. I don't think it's nice for people who live in New Jersey to have all that nuclear matter piled on their shores."

"How would they know?" the New Yorker said. "They never go through their trash to see what's been dumped there. We built them the Lincoln Tunnel in exchange for letting us throw anything we wanted into their marshlands. New Jersey owes it to us."

"All you say may be true, but I know people who live in New Jersey, and they're adamant about not wanting other states to put nuclear refuse on their junk piles."

"So we don't tell them," he replied. "We'll throw it out the windows of the Metroliner at night when no one is looking."

"It seems so unfair to the Garden State," I said.

"What's unfair? They have legalized gambling in Atlantic City, haven't they? There has to be a trade-off for that."

"I don't follow your line of thinking."

"Las Vegas has legalized gambling, and the price they have to pay for that is to put up with atomic tests right outside the city limits. If you're allowed to build gambling casinos, you should be willing to put up with a little fallout."

"I hadn't thought of that. But let us suppose New Jersey says no to accepting any nuclear waste, and even passes a law that anyone dumping it would be fined $100. What would you do then?"

"They wouldn't dare! New Jersey needs New York. Why do you think they've let us dump our garbage there for so many years? Don't get me wrong. I have nothing against the people who live there, but we have to be practical about this. If states like South Carolina are balking about accepting nuclear sludge, the only place left is across the Hudson River."

* * *

I found that Pennsylvanians felt the same way about it as New Yorkers. A man from Philadelphia said, "We've suffered enough in this state. You can't expect us to live with this contaminated material forever."

"Where do you want it to go?"

"What's wrong with Trenton?"

"But that's the capital of New Jersey!" I protested.

"All right, then Princeton. They were one of the first to come up with the idea of nuclear energy. Let them figure out what to do with the waste."

"That may be true," I said, "but don't you think each state should be responsible for its own sludge?"

"Not as long as there is New Jersey."

In Washington I called the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ask if it would permit New Jersey to become a dumping ground for the other 49 states' nuclear garbage.

"Only temporarily — until we can find a safer graveyard for it."

"But isn't it dangerous?"

"Not if you put the nuclear waste in Glad Bags. They last forever."

Conversation: A Few Well-Chosen Words

By Henry Fairlie

WASHINGTON (WP)— Conversation is the most sociable of all human activities. And it is an activity only of humans. However intricate the ways in which animals communicate with each other, they do not indulge in anything that deserves the name of conversation.

Its charm is that it does not really start from anywhere, and no one has any idea where it will go as it meanders or leaps and sparkles or just glows. The enemy of good conversation is the person who has "something to say." Conversation is not for making a point. Argument may often be a part of it, but the purpose of the argument is not to convince.

In fact, the best conversationalists are those who are prepared to lose. Suddenly they see the moment for one of their best anecdotes, but in a flash the conversation has moved on and the opportunity is lost. They are ready to let it go.

Perhaps it is because of my upbringing in English pubs that I think bar conversation has a charm of its own. Bar friends are companions, not intimates. They are like the musketeers of Dumas who, although they lived side by side, did not delve into each other's lives or into the recesses of their thoughts and feelings.

Alchemy

It was on such an occasion the other evening, as the conversation moved desultorily here and there, from the most commonplace to thoughts of Jupiter, without any focus and with no need for one, that suddenly the alchemy of conversation took place.

I do not remember what made one of our companions say it — she clearly had not come into the bar to say it — but her remark fell quite naturally into the talk. "Someone told me the other day that the phrase, 'the King's English,' was a term of criticism," she remarked, "that it means language one should not properly use." The glow of the conversation burst into flames.

There were affirmations and protests and denials, and of course the promise, made in all such conversation, that we would look it up in the morning. That would settle it. But conversation does not need to be settled; it could still go ignorantly on.

It was an Australian who had given her such a definition of "the King's English," which produced some rather tart remarks about what one could expect from the descendants of convicts. Of course there would be resistance to the King's English in such a society. There is always resistance in the lower classes to any attempt by an upper class to

There is no worse conversationalist than the one who punctuates his words as he speaks . . .

lay down rules for "English as it should be spoken." Look at the language barrier between the Saxon churls and their Norman conquerors.

The conversation had swung from the Australian convicts of the 19th century to the English peasants of the 12th. Who was right, who was wrong, did not matter. The conversation was on wings.

Someone took one of the best-known examples: When we talk of meat on our tables, we use French words; when we speak of the animals from which the meat comes, we use Anglo-Saxon words. It is a pig in the sty; it is pork *(porc)* on the table. Cattle are in the fields, but we sit down to beef *(boeuf)*. Chickens become poultry *(poulet)*, and a calf becomes veal *(veau)*.

Even if our menus were not written in French, out of snobbery, the English we used in them would still be Norman English. What all of this tells us is of a deep class rift in the culture of England after the Norman Conquest.

The Saxon peasants who tilled the land and reared the animals could not afford the meat, which went to Norman tables. The peasants were allowed to eat the rabbits that scampered over their fields, and since that meat was cheap, the Norman lords naturally turned up their noses at it. So rabbit is still rabbit on our tables, and not changed into some rendering of *lapin*.

There must have been a great deal of cultural humiliation felt by the English when they revolted under Saxon leaders like Hereward the Wake. "The King's English" — if the term had existed then — had become French. And we are still heirs to it.

So the next morning, the conversation over, one looked it up. The phrase came into use sometime in the 16th century. "Queen's English" is found in Nash's "Strange Newes of the Intercepting Certaine Letters" in 1593, and, in 1602, Dekker wrote of someone, "thou clipst the Kinge's English."

Is the phrase in Shakespeare? That would be the confirmation that it was in general use. He uses it once, when Mistress Quickly in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" says of her master coming home in a rage, " . . . here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the King's English," and it rings true.

One could have expected that it would be about then that the phrase would be coined. After five centuries of growth, of tussling with the French of the Normans and the Angevins and the Plantagenets, and at last absorbing it, the conquered in the end conquering the conqueror, English had come royally into its own.

There was a King's (or Queen's) English to be proud of. The Elizabethans blew on it as a dandelion clock, and its seeds multiplied and floated to the ends of the earth. "The King's English" was no longer a form of what would now be regarded as racial discrimination.

Yet there had been something in the remark of the Australian. The phrase has always been used a little pejoratively, and even facetiously, by the lower classes. One feels that even Mistress Quickly — a servant — is saying that her her master will lose his control and speak with the vigor of ordinary folk.

If the King's English is "English as it should be spoken," the claim is often mocked when underlings say with a jeer, "English as it should be spoke." Perhaps it is worth trying to speak the King's English, but it is a model — a rich and instructive one — that ought not to be an ultimatum immune to change from below.

Slips and Slides

So we may return to my beginning. Even with the most educated and the most literate, the King's English slips and slides in conversation. There is no worse conversationalist than the one who punctuates his words as he speaks or who uses words as if he were composing a piece of prose for print.

When E.M. Forster writes of "the sinister corridor of our age," we sit up at the vividness and even the terror of the image. But if he sat in our living room and said, "We are all following each other down the sinister corridor of our age," we would be justified in asking him to leave.

Great authors are constantly being asked by foolish people to talk as they write. When a mother once asked Charles Lamb how he liked babies, he replied, with his stammer, "B-b-boiled, madam, boiled."

The one place not to have dictionaries is in a sitting room or at a dining table. Look the thing up the next morning, but not in the middle of the conversation.

There would have been no conversation the other evening if we had been able to settle at once the meaning of "the King's English." We would never have gone to Australia, or leaped back in time to the Norman Conquest. And there would have been nothing to think about the next morning.

The bother about teaching chimpanzees how to talk is that they will probably try to talk sense, and so ruin all conversation.


Robert Berks inspects his bronze sculpture of Albert Ei after it was set in place this week at Washington's Na Academy of Science. Einstein posed for the work 24 years

PEOPLE: *Johnny Carson to Lea 'Tonight' After 17 Ye*

Johnny Carson, host of "The Tonight Show," one of television's most successful and profitable programs, has told NBC he plans to leave the show Sept. 30. The network, beset by low ratings and the failures of many new shows, made an urgent appeal to Carson to stay on the program, but sources close to Carson said that "after 17 years, Johnny feels he's given it his best shot," and that the decision is final. Carson has told friends he wants to remain with NBC, at least through the April, 1981, expiration of his contract — but to work only as the host of periodic prime-time specials . . . Another man with the 17-year itch is **Howard K. Smith**, who's told ABC News he's resigning. Smith, with ABC since 1962, left a bulletin-board memo complaining that his commentary was being phased out "to lighten the show." The note said that during contract negotiations, network executives "made it clear that my commentary on the evening news would not be part of the offer." A network spokesman said that the offer had been for "occasional" commentary and that the resignation (effective June 1) "comes as a sorry surprise — we are sorry to see him go."

* * *

A foot-high bust of Pericles has been presented in Chicago to **James Hubbard** for "achiev in the field of human reso The award came from the Er ment Management Assoc and marked the choice of Hu as Employment Executive Year. He was cited for establ "an extensive career-cou program." Hubbard is mana personnel and employee rel for the Nuclear Power Divis the Babcock & Wilcox Co. i chburg, Va., builder of the n reactor at Three Mile Isla Pennsylvania. The inscriptic the presentation was from B.C. Periclean oration that ex "service committed not to th but to the whole body o people."

* * *

You sure you know who's i in Grant's Tomb? Among people, **David Kahn** is. C Kahn laments his lonely exi — the place draws only 80,00 tors a year, many of them on terested in scribbling graffiti. sighs that the monument is of ly called the General Grant N al Memorial, "but we haven't any more impression on the p than the city has had with A of the Americas" — which Yorkers habitually call Sixth nue.

— SAMUEL JUS

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